INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

VOL. XXIII NO. 296 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

EGYPT GETS BACK 1923 CONSTITUTION

King Signs Decree Of Restoration

NATIONAL FRONT OF ALL PARTIES

Political Events Create Delicate Position For Br.

CAIRO, December 12.

Following the newly established United Front by the Wafds and Liberals the Cabinet has decided to restore the Parliamentary Constitution of 1923 forthwith.

Premier Nessim Pasha has seen the King who has agreed to the promulgation by royal decree of the 1923 Constitution which was withdrawn in 1930.

It provides that the Senate be composed of 100 members, 60 of whom would be appointed by the King, 40 elected and a Chamber of Deputies composed of 150 elected members.

Nessim Pasha's non-Parliamentary Government continues in office at present, but it is not expected to survive the elections.

1930 TREATY.

The United Front has decided to accept the treaty negotiated at London in 1930 which the Wafd had then rejected. The main points of this treaty provided for the Independence of Egypt who was thus qualified to join the League, British responsibilities for the defence of Egypt, British protection of the interests of foreigners and minorities and the recognition of the British position in Sudan.

In view of the present international crisis with the British fleet at Alexandria and a large Italian army in Libya, the military clauses of the treaty assume special importance, particularly as the 1930 treaty provided for removal of the British troops from Cairo to the Suez Canal zone.

Britain's position in Egypt is rendered more delicate by the latest political events.—Reuter's Special.

King Signs Decree

CAIRO, Dec. 12.

King Fuad has signed the decree restoring the 1923 Constitution.

The National Front comprising of the leaders of all parties, except the extreme Wafdists, are signing the letter to the British Residency asking for the Treaty negotiated in London in 1930.

It is understood that if the signatories to the letter are assured of Britain's good faith with regard to the Treaty they would be prepared to agree to the postponement of its operation until the present international crisis had passed.—Reuter.

BRITAIN HAS NO OBJECTION

CAIRO, Dec. 12.

The Residency has informed Premier Nessim Pasha that the British Government does not object to the restoration of the 1923 Constitution.

The students already have started celebrating the events.—Reuter.

Geneva Prospects For Paris Proposals

COUNCIL TO DISCUSS TERMS

GENEVA, Dec. 12.

Capt. Eden arrived much shaken by the rough sea passage. Notwithstanding his talks in the train, Capt. Eden and M. Laval had further conversations this morning. He also interviewed Senor Madariaga, while M. Laval saw Turkish and Polish delegates and M. Vasconcellos.

It is understood that M. Laval's efforts to revive the Committee of Five are meeting with considerable resistance. The Turkish and Polish delegates are not willing to agree to this course and insist that the matter should be submitted to the full Council which is also understood to be the view of Senor Madariaga.

The chances of the formula being approved by the Council are considered to be very slender, especially if Abyssinia rejects the proposals.—Reuter's Special.

NEITHER DEFINITE NOR SACROSANCT

GENEVA, Dec. 12.

The projected meeting of the Committee of five is dropped and the Council will consider the peace plan next week.

The Committee of Eighteen met privately this afternoon, although Capt. Eden proposed a public session. The Committee agreed with the Polish delegate that all international matters should be placed before the League Council and not before the Committee of Five.

Capt. Eden said that the peace proposals made by Britain and France are neither definite nor sacrosanct. They are suggestions which are hoped to make possible the beginning of negotiations. Proposals for their improvement will be cordially welcomed.

It is suggested that the Council may be summoned at the earliest date to hear the full statement of the peace terms and determine what course it wishes to pursue in the light of the situation thus created.

After M. Laval had supported Capt. Eden, the Committee adjourned until to-morrow when it will discuss the report on the working of the sanctions.—Reuter's Special.

ABOLITION OF SENATE

De Valera's Move To Have Single Chamber Parliament

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Mr. De Valera submitted the motion for the abolition of the Irish Free State Senate in the Dail this afternoon and for the maintenance of a single Chamber Parliament only.

The motion was for sending again to the Senate the Bill to abolish the Senate which was passed by the Dail on 28th May, 1934 and later rejected by the Senate and held up under the Constitution for the past 18 months.

Mr. De Valera announced that Government intended to ask the Committee of Procedure to see whether it is possible to add to the present stages of the Bills in the Dail a further stage after the report stage which will enable the Bills to be reviewed and the Minister in charge to make any small amendments necessary. Government thought that it would enable the Dail to do practically everything the Senate did.—Reuter's Special.

Bengali Youths Arrested

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The special branch of the Calcutta police raided two places this morning and took into custody two Bengali youths.

One of the youths owns a sports stores, and the other is a railway employee. Certain literature was also seized.—A.P.

RUMBLING SOUND IN WAKE OF 'QUAKE

HAZARIBAGH, Dec. 12.

Following the recent earthquake shock, rumbling sounds at intervals are being heard from the direction of the Mahidi Hills, 32 miles South of the Hazaribagh Town.—A. P.

U. S. OPPOSES JAPANESE PLAN

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Japan's plea for naval parity was critically examined by all other delegations in to-day's meeting of the Naval Conference.

Admiral Nagano is communicating with Tokio with a view to replying to-morrow. One of the principal questions was how the Japanese would reconcile the parity demand with the principle of equality of security which they adumbrated and which all other delegations accepted.

Mr. Norman Davis particularly objected to the Japanese plan for a common upper limit which would result in the increase and not decrease of naval building and ignored the real naval needs. Viscount Monsell opposed the Japanese case and was generally supported by South Africa, Australia and Canada. The discussions hitherto were friendly and nothing in the nature of a deadlock supervened.—Reuter's Special.

LORD CLIFFORD ACQUITTED

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Peers found Lord de Clifford "not guilty upon mine honour" after the trial which was carried out with ancient ceremony. He was consequently acquitted.—Reuter's Special.

Council To Meet On Dec. 18

GENEVA, Dec. 12.

The League Council will be convened on December 18.—Reuter.

MAHATMA BETTER

Blood Pressure Comes Down & Pulse Shows Improvement

WARDHA, Dec. 12.

Dr. Sahani, Civil Surgeon, Captain Sherlekar and Dr. Mahodaya examined Gandhiji this morning, and his blood pressure, pulse and general condition are declared to be better.

Doctors examined him last evening and found blood pressure 180 systolic and 110 diostolic and pulse 60, thus showing no appreciable improvement.

Last night Gandhiji slept on the terrace under the open sky and did not have quite comfortable sleep. This morning when the doctors examined him he had slight headache, but his blood pressure had come down to 160 systolic and pulse 55. He appears to be cheerful, but has gone very weak.

Last evening Gandhiji attended the prayers held outside his room to allow his darshan to 400 people from Ellore. After the prayers they offered him a purse of Rs. 250.—A. P.

NEGUS REJECTS "PEACE" TERMS

PARIS, Dec. 12.

A report from Dessie states that the Emperor of Ethiopia has rejected the peace proposals.—Reuter.

AGARWAL S. N. CO.

Question In Commons

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

In the House of Commons Sir Alfred Knox drew attention to the registration of the Agarwal Steam Navigation company of Burma, the Articles of Association of which stipulate that no European may hold shares.

Asked whether such a proviso contravenes the Government of India Act, Mr. Butler replied that Lord Zetland had seen references in the press to the formation of this company and the provision mentioned. They had not seen the Articles of Association, but knew that there was no provision in the Government of India Act preventing the formation of a company with the Articles of Association limiting in such manner the right to hold shares.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS

Govt. Move To Make It Compulsory

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

Government has constituted a sub-committee of the Provincial Economic Council to suggest a suitable method of carrying out their education policy which is to introduce within the shortest possible time compulsory education for all boys of school age in all villages and towns with a population of 5,000 and above.

It has been decided to publish every month for the information of the public a statement showing the revenue and expenditure relating to the province from the beginning of the financial year with the figures for the corresponding period in the preceding financial year.

The first statement covering from April 1 to October 31 is published to-day. Land revenue, excise stamps and forest registration are the principal sources of provincial revenue contributing about 88 per cent of the total receipts, land revenue alone accounting for 44 per cent.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK RATE

BOMBAY, Dec. 12.

The Reserve Bank of India rate is unchanged at three per cent per annum.—A.P.

U. S. SILVER PURCHASE

Govt. Continues To Carry Out Mandate, Says Treasury

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

A statement issued by the U. S. Treasury says that the Government continued to carry out the silver purchase mandate. However, the present policy is a departure from the old one in so far as America has been buying silver in a number of places, instead of chiefly in the London market.

MORGENTHAU ON TREASURY TACTICS

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

Mr. Morgenthau denies that the United States have stopped purchasing silver and asserts that they bought silver every day this week in many different places, thereby continuing to carry out the mandate of the Silver Purchase Act.

Mr. Morgenthau admitted that the United States have departed from the usual practice of concentrating on London, but refused to reveal where this week's purchases were made or whether the treasury would continue this method.

Mr. Morgenthau hinted that the price question might have been the factor in the Treasury's present tactics. He quoted the section of the Silver Purchase Act empowering him as Secretary of the Treasury to make purchase of silver on such terms and provisions as he deemed reasonable and advantageous to the public interest.

Mr. Morgenthau declared that his pledge to the members of the Silver Bloc in the Congress to carry out enthusiastically the provisions of the Silver Act still held good.

RURAL UPLIFT WORK IN BENARES

BENARES, Dec. 12.

Mr. Srivastava, the Minister of Education, presiding over the Benares Divisional Rural Development Conference to-day appealed to officials, landlords and tenants to co-operate wholeheartedly in the village development work in the Province. The Minister urged officials and landlords to show that they had real sympathy with the poor villagers.

The Minister visited the areas where rural uplift work is progressing.—A. P.

Viceroy At Chittagong

CHITTAGONG, Dec. 12.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy, the Countess of Willingdon and the Governor of Bengal arrived by air this morning from Calcutta. Their Excellencies arrived by a special train at the Chittagong Station from the aerodrome. Their Excellencies visited the local Hospital where the Countess of Willingdon performed the opening ceremony of the Jubilee Ward for women.

After lunch with the Commissioner, the party left for Calcutta by air.

This is the first time that a Viceroy has visited Chittagong since the days of Lord Curzon.—A.P.

Oxford Beats Cambridge

LONDON, Dec. 11.

At Highbury in dull and bleak weather in the presence of 1000 spectators Oxford beat Cambridge by three goals to one in the football match.

At half time Cambridge had led by one goal to nil.—Reuter.

No-Tax Threats In Valsana Villages

HEADMEN TENDER RESIGNATIONS

New Duties On Articles Of Common Use Precipitates Serious Crisis

AHMEDABAD Dec. 12.

The threat of a no-tax campaign hangs over Valasana, a taluka consisting of about twelve villages in the Mahikantha Agency, following tension between the talukdar and villagers over the imposition of a new set of import and export duties which have been levied since 1st November embracing all articles in common use including cotton, cereals, grains, cloth, hides, etc., and also cattle. The villagers objected to these taxes and particularly to the heavy penalties prescribed for evasion.

A deputation of villagers came to Ahmedabad and consulted Professor J. C. Swaminarayan, an ex-M.L.C. who advised them to stop all exports and imports. At the request of the deputation Prof. Swaminarayan visited Fichod village yesterday in order to see the situation in the Taluka and to address a meeting of the villagers. He was enthusiastically received by the villagers, but could not address the meeting owing to a prohibitory order issued by the Magistrate.

Thereupon he called together in private a number of leading villagers and discussed steps to meet the situation. The leaders pointed out that if exports and imports were stopped the villagers would have nothing to pay the land revenue with and they wanted his advice as to what to do to meet the demand of land revenue. Prof. Swaminarayan is believed to have advised them to withhold payment of land revenue to which they agreed. Subsequently a number of headmen tendered their resignations.—A. P.

What Led To Crisis In Silver Market

"Since Monday last crisis has come upon the silver market. On Tuesday the London silver brokers were not able to fix the silver price, for which there is no precedent nor parallel. The main reason for the London brokers not being able to fix the price of silver was that they had large selling orders and the U. S. A. Treasury did not come out to buy all the offerings even at a lower rate."

This was the opinion of Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta on the present crisis in the Silver Market, expressed in his address on Thursday at the thirteenth annual general meeting of the Bombay Bullion Exchange.

"The American Silver Purchase Act of 1934", Mr. Mehta continued, "is still on the Statute Book and on more than one occasion the Treasury authorities at Washington have stated that the provisions of the Act will be fulfilled. In April last due to huge, speculative purchases, silver prices in London were pushed up to about 36d. and at that time the American authorities employed the tactics of discouraging speculation by lowering their purchase limit. They slowly brought down the purchase limit to around 29-1/4d. to which they had adhered till the last week. But since then they began to reduce the purchase price and quantity substantially.

COUNTER MOVE

"According to London reports the American Treasury's action is a definite counter move against the decision of the Chinese Government to demonetise silver. It is probable that the Chinese currency reform may be the result of British influence. Whether it is correct or not it cannot be denied that the British monetary policy is all the while consistent and has been fully maintained throughout.

I think that a strong and rich administration like the U. S. A. should have a Silver Policy and it should not waver in fulfilling it consistently. At present they are reducing the purchase price too often. It would be better not to raise the purchase price or to discontinue the whole programme, but having adopted a certain limit to change it often and often would not be fair to anyone."

DECLINE IN GOLD EXPORTS

In regard to gold, Mr. Mehta said: "As far as India is concerned, there is practically no change in the situation as regards to private gold. The present quotation of Rs. 34-14-0 is almost the same as at the same period of last year. Since September 1931 Bombay has exported more than Rs. 254 crores of gold. But now there are signs of a gradual decline in such exports. During the 7 months (April to October) of the current year gold exports were valued at Rs. 22 crores as against Rs. 27 crores same time last year and Rs. 31 crores same time in 1933".

PLEA FOR REMISSION OF DUTY

The Directors' Annual report pleads for the remission of two annas per ounce, the present import duty on silver. This year the duty was reduced from five to two annas per ounce: This had greatly checked smuggling, but has not in any way, it states, removed or even reduced the heavy load of silver on the market; on the other hand the stocks have been increased from 10,000 bars to 35,000 bars. Unless the remaining duty of two annas per ounce is remitted, the stocks cannot be cleared and the market cannot have free trading.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

My wife Bai Vishnulaxmi Indoo Raikwal Brahmin by caste, the whereabouts of her may be communicated to husband Rameshchandra Damodar Bhatt, at Box No. 5311, "Bombay Chronicle." (5311).

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted — A Drawing Teacher for the Sarvajanik Education Society's Drawing and Design Class, Surat. Preference will be given to Gujaratis, who have passed the Art Master's or Drawing Master's Examination. Apply immediately to the HON. SECRETARY, Sarvajanik Education Society, Athwa Lines, Surat. 2282

Wanted immediately two lady Professors, one M.A., in Sanskrit and one in Mathematics for the Intermediate and High School classes of Gokul Das Girls' Intermediate College, Moradabad, U. P. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the Manager. (5314).

Wanted Actors, Actresses and few Clerks for Film Coy, Apply with full particulars. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. 5293.

Wanted capable manager to be entrusted with power of Attorney, able give cash security Rs. 1,000—2,000, (import-business) and cashier-salesmen. Apply personally Goldwyn and Co., Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (5324)

Wanted candidates, Electrical Engineering, Broadcasting, Telegraphy, Tailoring. Allowance Rs. 30. Railwayfare Paid. Rules on 3 annas.—National Technical College of India, Ltd., Bombay 14. (5316).

Wanted—An eye specialist efficient in eye operations for an eye Hospital at Cutch-Bharapur. Apply with testimonials and previous experience to Seth Haji Megjibhoy Pradhanbhoy, Cutch-Bharapur, Dist. Bhuj. (5307).

Salesmen wanted immediately experienced and able in cigarettes lines. Apply Box No. 5284, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Clerks, Lawyers, Overseers, Sub-overseers, Doctors, Teachers, Graduates and Engineers to consult Hastings and Co., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri, Delhi. (5313).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road coaches candidates for July Cambridge and Panjab Matriculation examination. Classes regularly conducted. Apply immediately. (1775)

73 AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

143. TOYS & DOLLS.

Get our 36 or 400 most attractive Metal Toys for Rs. 5-4-0 and Rs. 30 respectively (freight paid). Agents wanted. Industrial Works, Karachi. (5325).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BIKANER MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

TENDER NOTICE.

Bikaner Municipal Corporation Council Chamber of 50 seats, and the rooms for Members and Sub-Committee are to be furnished with the necessary furniture of up-to-date design and work-manship. So sealed tenders are invited for furniture of various and up-to-date design with competitive rates.

These should reach the undersigned not later than the 2nd January, 1936.

NEHAL CHAND SARWAL,
Rai Bahadur,
President,
Bikaner Municipal Corporation,
Bikaner. (2293)

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.).

SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 12th December 1935. (2292)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
(Works Branch.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of about:—
(1) 8,500 brass of 2½ ins. road metal, (alternatively for 1 and 3 years).
(2) Bullocks and carts, (alternatively for 1 and 3 years).
(3) 2,400 brass of coarse sand, (for one year).
(4) 2,100 tons of Hot Asphalt for surface dressing and grouting of roads, (for one year).
(5) 260 tons of Cold Bitumen Emulsion, (for one year).

will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 23rd December, 1935.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupee 1 each to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11th Dec., 1935. 2290

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of provisions, etc., to the Nurses' Mess at the K.E.M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay for one year, commencing from the 1st March, 1936.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 6th January, 1936. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes superscribed as "Tenders for the supply of provisions, etc., to the Nurses' Mess at the K.E.M. Hospital."

Forms of tender, specifications, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
Parel, Bombay, 11-12-1935. (2280)

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

'BONA-FIDE' AUCTION SALE OF ONE CUTTER AT JUHU BEACH.

By order of the Station Transport Officer, Messrs CRAWFORD and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on (SUNDAY) 15th December 1935 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Juhu Beach one Cutter 30 feet long.

Full cash payment against immediate delivery.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th December 1935, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Shed (Sale Warehouse) at Alexandra Docks, the following goods: W. P. Goods, Mill repairs; Hydraulic Brake-fluid; Diesel Engine; Iron; 23 cases lacquer, etc.

MENESSE & CO.

OPENING TO-MORROW
FAREWELL SEASON TILL FRI. 20TH
Before leaving for European Tour
Change of Programme on Tuesday, 17th
18 NEW ATTRACTIONS
Specially composed for this season
UDAY SHANKAR
and his enlarged Company of Dancers and Musicians including
SIMKIE, ZOHRA MUMTAZ
(New Dancer Who will be a revelation to Art Lovers)
MADHAVAN
(Brilliant "Katha-Kali" Artiste from Malabar.)
The famous Court-Musician of Mahiar State
USTAD ALAUDIN KHAN
(The Greatest Sarod-Player in India.)
Sat., Sun., Tues. and Fri. 6-30 p.m.
Mon., Wed. and Thurs. 10 p.m.
PLANS OPEN
Reserved Seats: Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6 and 2-4.
Gallery (Unreserved) Re: 1-2.
EXCELSIOR
THEATRE—Bori Bunder

PLAZA
Foot of Tilak Bridge, Dadar
TO-NIGHT: 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
EDDIE CANTOR
in Samuel Godwyn Picture
KID MILLIONS
NEXT SATURDAY.
GRETA GARBO
in M.-G.-M. Attraction
"PAINTED VEIL"

PREMIER FILMS'
"A MIDNIGHT TALE"
OR
RATH-KI-BATH
Featuring:—
A noteworthy Cast—
DULARI, ABDUL, GULAM MAHOMED, ZILLOO, SYED AHMED, HEERA, LALITA, GULAM RASOOL & BABA VYAS
Director:—GUNJAL.
A strange and fascinating tale of a Cheran girl's sacrifice for love on the altar of honour.
A picture with a distinctively novel twist.
COMMENCING FROM TO-MORROW
14th December
AT
ROXY TALKIES

SULOCHANA
AS
"ANARKALI"
With
D. BILLIMORIA, ZILLOO, ASUJI, ABDUL, LALITA, BABA VYAS, LAHNOO MASTER
In
IMPERIAL'S Screen Marvel of the Season
"ANARKALI"
Director:—CHOWDHARY
They are all flocking to the
IMPERIAL
CINEMA:

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Dec. 12.

S S Trautenfels, H S Staver Karachi via Marmagoa, L Edwards Ltd.
S S Fusijama, G Mirconi, Trieste via Aden and Karachi, L Tristino.
S S Rajputana, W A Catching, London via Aden M M & Co.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Dec. 12.

S S Iwatesan Maru, K Sakai, Kobe, via Penang, O S Kaisha.
S S Halizones, R Douglas, London via Bhavnagar, James Finlay & Co.
S S Jaladuta, H M Williams, Bedi Bunder via Bhavnagar, Scindia Steam N. Co.
S S Rajputana, W A Catching, Kobe via Colombo, M M & Co.
S S Varela, E. H. Brady, Basra via Karachi, M M & Co.
S S Middlemoor, S F Stratford, Port Said via Aden, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

LOADING.

S S Corfu for Europe Ports.
S S Bandra for Persian Gulf Ports.
S S Vasna for Persian Gulf Ports.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Dec. 12.

S S Corfu for London.—8 bales lamb skins, I F Levy; 44 bales lamb skins, Grindlay & Co.

S S Genyo Maru for Osaka.—500 bales cotton N Nagsee & Co.; 300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Kobe.—2500 bales cotton N Nagshi & Co.; 1200 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

For Moji.—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Tarantia for Glasgow.—10 bales hemp, D Anandji.

S S Iwatsen Maru for Osaka.—200 bales cotton Japan Cotton T. Co.

For Kobe.—50 bales cotton Japan Coton Trd. Co.

S S City of Baroda for Liverpool.—125 bales cotton Bombay Co., Ltd.; 168 bags kang grain, A Virji & Co.; 200 bales cotton fly, V P Maskai; 25 bales c. t. waste, M Bhuta & Co.; 25 bales cotton waste M Narottamdas & Co. 65 bags gr. kernals, M Bhuta & Co.; 19 bales wool, T Bhawarlal; 313 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 50 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co.; 3790 bags gr. oil cake, Cotton Agents; 500 bales cotton V. Bros; 200 bales cotton Langley & Co.

for Dunkirk.—40 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 110 bales cotton, V. Bros.; 124 bags mustard seed, V. Bros.

For Ghent.—110 bales V. Bros.

For Barcelona.—110 bales cotton K Devchand & Co.

S S Trantenfels for Hamburg.—50 bales wool, C. Lister & Co.; 2002 packets myrabollums, P Mathradas & Co.; 50 bales wool I. Popatlal & Co.; 46 bales cotton B Harakchand & Co.; 220 bales cotton K Devchand & Co.; 55 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 220 bales cotton Langley & Co.

For Antwerp.—135 bales wool, E. Manji & Co.; 247 cases kashew kernals, L Khanji; 38 bales wool, D Abraham & Sons; 165 bales cotton V. Bros.; 220 bales cotton O Suleiman & Co.

For Rotterdam.—1318 bags gr. seed, Cotton Agents Ltd.; 66 bags kang grain, A. Virji & Co.; 27 casks goat skin, D Abraham & Sons.

For New York.—330 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.

For Gdynia.—55 bales cotton, B Harakchand & Co.

S S Pres: Adams, for New York.—100 bales cotton fly, H E Bode & Co.; 133 bags gum S Khetsey & Co.; 120 bags Nigar seed, F F Campbell & Co.; 70 bags flea seed D Abraham & Sons; 2 pots palma rosa oil, E Mavji & Co.

For Genoa.—110 bales cotton raw, V. Bros.

For Salonica.—53 bags black pepper, R S Tata & Co.; 34 bags henna powder, S M Rajgor & Co. 60 bags gr. kernals, S M Rajgor & Co.; 20 bags gr. seed, R Shantilal & Co.; 46 bags ga. seed R. Girdharilal & Co.

For Beyrouth.—22 bales cotton yarn, A E L Ejil.

For Alexandria.—64 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Tripoli.—20 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Famagasta,—75 bales cotton p'goods, A Virji & Co.

S S Belgium Maru for Kobe.—300 bales cotton, Breul & Co.; 45 bales cotton, Kotak & Co.; 110 bales cotton B Harakchand & Co.; 500 bales cotton A Khimji & Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Dec. 12.

S S Tarantia, Agents, G. T. Co., from Glasgow.—107 pkgs. boiler fittings; 6300 pieces fire links; 694 cases sewing machines; 200 l|s. empty cylinders; 150 cases coton; 53 cases cotton thread; 25 cases paper; 25 bales old news; 155 cases whisky; 158 cases beer; 586 bdls. galv. tubes; 25 bdls. corn flour; 100 casks red lead; 2300 l|s. fine bricks; 336 bales tyres and tubes; 236 l|s. steel angles; 300 pieces c. i. cisterns; 100 bags fire clay; 330 bags rivets; 14 bags nails; 48 l|s. steel bars.

From Swan Sea.—1334 bdls. g. c. sheet; 585 bdls. iron sheet; 512 pieces steel poles; 1475 box tin plates; 100 bdls. bath bricks; 595 bdls. m. s. sheet; 790 bdls. steel hoops; 1332 bdls. black st. sheet; 58 cases railway keys; 42 l|s. joists 120 cases cocoa; 116 pieces earth ware; 928 pieces tr. of elect. energy; 174 bdls. tr. of elect. energy 100 kegs copper sulphate; 50 bags broken tiles; 200 bdls. m. s. sheets 112 bdls. looms for weaving; 500 bdls. g. c. sheet; 100 cases lub. grease; 192 l|s. tyres and tubes; 70 cases metal polish; 190 cases washing blue; 95 cases stout; 692 bdls. black sheet; 180 drums sodium sulphide; 130 kegs aniline dyes; 95 cases paint; 45 bales wool tops; 73 cases machinery; 58 drums chloride of zinc; 148 bdls. tubes; 60 pieces laboratories; 155 cases spinning machinery; 50 pieces c.i. cisterns; 65 bales cotton fents; 85 cases tiles; 495 cases cotton; 175 bales cotton yarn; 165 bales old newspapers; 43 cases silk waste yarn; 154 cases biscuits; 300 bags ral. keys; 35 coils sh. wire; 50 bdls. shovels; 600 bags soda ash; 2100 bags bic. soda; 1400 drums caustic soda; 200 cases mur. amu.; 400 drums. sodium sulphide; 48 bdls. cycle cove; 400 kegs white lead; 200 kegs hydro of soda; 160 cases glycerine.

G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I. RAILWAYS

Round Tour Tickets During X'mas Holidays.

FROM 13TH TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1935, first and second class Round Tour Tickets will be issued for combined tours over G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, at two-thirds of the single fare on distances of not less than 100 miles over each Railway. They will be available for return journey up to 14th January, 1936.

The conditions to be observed are that the journey should commence at Bombay, V. T., or Bombay Central and terminate at Bombay Central or Bombay, V. T., as the case may be, and that the route to be traversed should be selected by the passenger beforehand.

Break of journey can be made en route at any station provided the period up to which the tickets are available is not extended and no part of the line is travelled more than once in the same direction unless specially provided for in the route selected.

Applications for such Round Tour Tickets should be made by intending passengers to the Chief Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, if the journeys are to commence from Bombay, V. T., or to the General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, if they will commence from Bombay Central, and SHOULD REACH THESE OFFICES BEFORE 5 P.M., ON 23RD DECEMBER, 1935.

For fuller particulars apply to the Information Bureau, Victoria Terminus, or Central Enquiry Office.

B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate.

Famous Doctors Series No. 14.

A SURE REMEDY FOR STOMACH TROUBLES

Dr. G. Ch. Mukherjee,
noted Indian Physician, writes:—

"I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been using myself and prescribing among patients your 'Bisurated' Magnesia and have found it a most efficacious and reliable antacid and soothing to the mucous membrane of the stomach. Since 'Bisurated' Magnesia came into Calcutta, I have been making use of it freely in preference to other alkaline compounds."

INDIGESTION, dyspepsia, flatulence and other stomach disorders particularly in India are nearly always caused by excess stomach acid which sets up fermentation and irritates the stomach lining, in some cases, even causing gastric ulcers. For twenty years doctors all over the world have proved 'Bisurated' Magnesia the ideal antacid remedy for overcoming these conditions and bringing quick, sure relief. 'Bisurated' Magnesia quickly banishes stomach trouble no matter how severe and makes digestive disorder a thing of the past.

BISURATED MAGNESIA
IN POWDER & TABLETS
from chemists and bazaars

Gives quick, sure relief from INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, WIND, ACIDITY, GASTRITIS.

OPENING SHORTLY
A DISPENSARY OF
A. HAKIM JAMIL KHAN
Near Temple, opposite Pydhonie Masjid.

All sorts of Medicines can be had at this dispensary at Delhi. Prices as per price-list. Best treatment by experienced Hakims. Actual work will begin from 15th December, 1935, (SUNDAY) but the necessary patients will get the medicines on Friday even.

The dispensary will be kept open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

N.B.—HAKIM JAMALKHAN SAHEB can be seen always at his residence Behind the Wilson College, Chaupatti, between 8 to 12 p.m. and 7 to 5 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

A Page About Motoring & Aviation

1936 American Cars On Parade

From Slow-moving Buggies To Airflow ... Refinements In Style ... New Designs In Chassis ... Easier Steering ... Silent And Cool Engines ... Finger Tip Gear Shifting ... Luxurious Interiors ... More Space For Luggage

The annual Motor Show recently held in New York brought to light the new features of the 1936 models of American cars. In view of the popularity that American automobiles enjoy in India the following extracts from some articles will be read by interest by Indian motorists as they throw a volume of light on the new design and features of American car manufacture.

The automobile, first introduced with curved dash and buggy whip socket, has emerged in its evolution to aspire to a more ethereal stratum.

Airfoil, aeroform, airflow and air-stream are merely a few of the terms used to describe individual features of the 1936 family of American motor vehicles. As numerous refinements in automobile body design approach those of modern air cruisers, the descriptive terms are appropriate

Uncounted refinements in design characterize nearly all the chassis to be seen at the American Automobile Show this year. Outstanding changes of a basic nature are less numerous than in some years, but are not lacking by any means. Much emphasis is being placed on factors making for easy riding, as in the two preceding shows, and the trend toward chassis which are longer so as to afford more space in passenger compartments continues. Much is being done also to beautify exposed parts of the chassis so that they will harmonize well with the fine-appearing bodies.

New Chassis Designs

There are, of course, several chassis properly characterized as new; but, with certain important exceptions, their design may be said to be largely conventional, or at least very similar in a general way to that of preceding models. In many cases there are, however, departures in construction which are decidedly new with the particular makers and in other instances there is little or no precedent for certain features of design.

Considering first the frame, or what may be termed the foundation of the chassis, our examination of the 1936 models shows a further tendency toward stiffness or rigidity. A large majority of the companies feature some type of diagonal bracing, variously designated by the letters X, K and Y, which adds materially to stiffness. Nearly all include box-like sections, especially in most of the length of the side rails, and often in cross members. Many frames are now welded at some or all joints.

Easier Steering

Several makers report improvements in steering systems designed chiefly to make steering safer and easier and to relieve the shocks which are otherwise transmitted through the steering gear to the driver's hands. Larger steering wheels, greater leverage in the steering gear and its connections and the use of anti-friction bearings or other superior bearing surfaces in the system help to make steering easier.

Steering layouts are designed to come as close as possible to the theoretical ideal, and cushioning is provided where feasible and necessary to reduce road shocks. Thus, anti-kick shackles are provided at left front springs and some steering wheels are made with spring steel spokes. One maker provides universal joints at the lower end of the steering column to allow for play between the body, which supports the column, and the chassis, which carries the steering gear.

Axles and wheels, which are the principal elements of running gears, appear to have undergone comparatively little change, except that there are now fewer wire wheels and more of the spoked disk type. The latter are easier to keep clean than the spoked wheel and in some instances are said to be lighter as well as less expensive and of at least equal strength.

Brake design is still in a state of flux, but, aside from the change to hydraulic brakes by a number of producers, there are relatively few major innovations in brakes. There are, however, many changes in details of brake operating mechanism and some tendency toward increased braking surfaces, all of which are in the interest of safety, of easier adjustment, of longer life of facings or of some other benefit. One maker of two lines of cars with hydraulic brakes has the operating mechanism so arranged that, in the remote event of the hydraulic system failing, the brakes will be actuated mechanically by additional motion of the brake pedal

One of the most revolutionary designs in car manufacture exhibited at the New York Automobile Show is the Front Drive Cord built by Cord Company. Gear can be shifted in this Chord by fingertips. The key-like lever near her hand is for changing the gear. (Top): Retractable headlights which can be folded smoothly within the fenders in the daytime. (Below): Marjorie Stanley, well-known star, at the driving wheel.

And Safer Brakes

Brake drums with cast-iron bearing surfces are becoming more popular, partly because they afford an excellent bearing surface for brake lining and have little tendency to go out of round when subjected to heat and pressure. Many such drums have steel webs and at least one type continues the web around the cast iron, which is centrifugally cast in place. Vacuum boosters or power brakes are continued on some of the larger cars.

Many braking systems are now designed to do more braking on the front than on rear wheels. This is partly because brake drums on front wheels are likely to be better cooled than those on rear wheels. Rear-wheel drums are often so placed as not to receive the benefit of good air circulation, and the air which strikes them is likely to be warmer than that passing over front drums.

Better Engine Cooling

Several makes of engines now have automatic hydraulic means of taking up the back-lash in valve tappets and thus promoting silence in operation. Cooling is improved on many engines by the use of internal water manifolds with openings so arranged as to direct jets of cold water against exaust valve seats and insure positive circulation at other points.

Several improved types of bearing alloys are being used to increase bearing life. Better oil seals are used where shafts pass through crankcases and water pumps have better sealing means to prevent loss of water and of anti-freeze solution. The use of oil filters is quite common and many engines have floating inlet fittings for oil pumps, so that clean oil is drawn from the top of the reservoir in the crank-case and sludge can settle to the bottom of the latter.

Many engines have thermostats to promote rapid heating when the jackets are cold and thereafter to maintain a nearly constant temperature. Some radiators are increased in size as well as in water capacity.

Clutches of the so-called "semi-centrifugal" type are seeing wider application. They are so arranged that centrifugal force tends to increase the pressure on clutch facings when engine speed is high but reduces it at lower speed and permits of lighter throw-out pressure. Otherwise clutches are not greatly changed.

Automatic Gear Shifting

Most gearsets follow conventional lines, but the helical type of silent gear is now used in low and reverse as well as in second and in the constant mesh pair. Some gears have a large helix angle, which is said to make for still quieter operation.

The use of automatic gear shifting devices with a selector below the steering wheel is continued on some makes of cars and is added on at least one new model of another make. In such cases, the finger shift selects the gear and this operates a magnetic valve which, when the clutch is thrown out, results in shifting by the combined action of a vacuum cylinder and a vacuum diaphragm. Although somewhat complex in construction, this type of shifting is reported quite successful in service. Its application to a four-speed gearset is new and as the gearset of this type used in the front drive car is a considerable distance from the driver, a remote control presents more advantages than when the gearset is back of the engine.

On the front-drive chassis the gearset is at the extreme front of the car. The engine drives forward to the gearset and back through the gears to a differential and to a pair of spiral bevel gears mounted between these two units

Interiors More Decorative

Body interiors have been given detailed attention. One manufacturer, in an effort to bring a new note to the passenger compartment, has reached into the field of interior decoration for inspiration. Upholstering is brighter. It is used in figured designs or solid colors.

Seats are not only wider but deeper, and backs are higher in many instances. Individual coiled seat springs are encased separately, even in cars in the popular-price bracket. All front seats are adjustable to suit the driver. Back seats, too, are adjustable in occasional designs.

The bucket seats in the front compartment of the popular two-door sedan models have been discarded in favour of a full seat with a tilting back, divided in the centre. This is featured even in the low-price lines.

The dash has given designers some latitude for self-expression. Speedometers are large airplane type instruments which have become fixtures since they were first introduced on previous models. Companion instrument frames, mounted side by side, is the usual arrangement. One of these encloces the speedometer while the airmeter, oil gauge, water temperature indicator and fuel gauge are grouped in the other.

Greater Space For Luggage

Built-in trunks may be had in any make of car, and they are larger in this year's cars. Even those automobiles not so equipped have generous luggage space provided behind the rear seat.

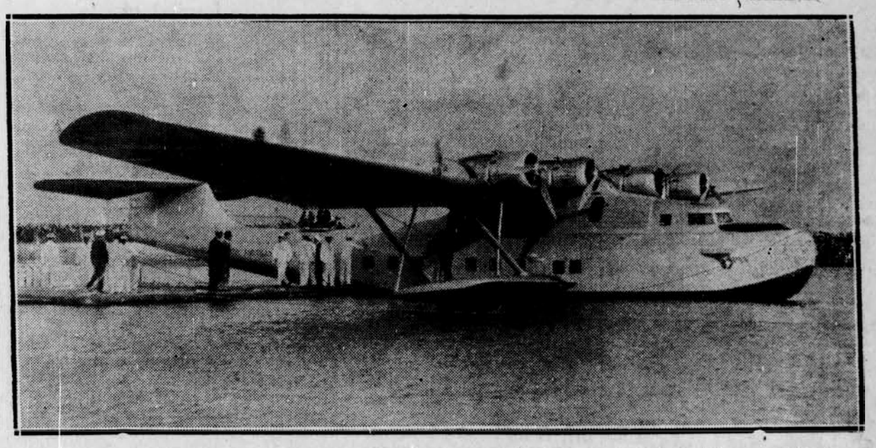
Spare tires and wheel are generally concealed inside the rear deck or in the trunk compartment, save for a few models which retain the fender well or rear mountains.

Rubber mats and carpets are also heavily backed with insulating material. Insulation against dust and fumes has resulted in tighter passenger compartments.

With the increased safety features of the all-steel bodies, more manufacturers have adopted safety glass as standard equipment throughout. However, the practice is not general save for windshields and wind deflectors.

Chromium plating is toned down on exteriors in most cases for 1936. It is used modestly in front, but is used here and there in strips to carry out air-stream effects.

TRANS-PACIFIC AIR LINER



One of the "China Clipper" air liners, which are now operating on the America-China trans-Pacific route. It can accommodate 40 persons.

World's Strangest Orchestra

To Help Solve A Motor Traffic Problem

George Anthell, Jack Ellit, and other composers of modernist music have been known to include type-writers among the "percussion instruments" required for the performance of their symphonies. But never can there have been a more remarkable concert of strange cacophonies than that recently held near the town of Nauen in Germany. It was arranged by the officials of the German Prussian Transport Ministry. The instrumentalists were various railway and road traffic vehicles sounding all manner of horns and sound signals. And the object was to test whether an average motor driver could with reasonable certainty distinguish between the sounds. The verdict was "not-proved". The Ministry have therefore urged motorists to pay particular attention to the visual signs provided for their safety, as sound signals clearly are not sufficient.

PEACE IN THE AIR

The mail plane which carried the Empire mail on its flight across India during the day of 11th November was the scene of an impressive little ceremony.

There were three passengers in the machine. At 11 a.m. the Chief Officer shut off the engine. The passengers stood to attention while the aircraft rocked gently from side to side in a slow glide. When the silence was over the three passengers—one a Belgian, one a Briton, the other a German—solemnly shook hands.

Air Engineers Meet In Berlin

Experts From Different Countries

The Association for Air Transport Research and the German Aeronautical Research Institute have just held their annual Congress in Berlin. In the course of his address of welcome to those who attended the Congress, Ministerialrat A. Baumker, Departmental Chief in the Reich Air Ministry, said: "We have the honour to see in our midst leading representatives of German industrial and scientific circles, especially those connected with the science of aeronautics. And we welcome the representatives of foreign States assembled here and our foreign guests. We express our thanks to Mr. Hibbard, Chief Constructional Engineer of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, California, and Mr. Allen of the Eastern Air Lines Inc., New York, for the reports which they have prepared for our benifit. I may also be permitted to express to Mr. Capon of the Royal Aircraft Establishment at South Farnborough my warmest thanks for having agreed to read a paper for us on the development of motors."

LESS AIR PRESSURE

Mr. Hibbard spoke of the high-speed aeroplane and its development. He is himself one of the best known constructors of this type of machine. In giving an account of the present stage of development and future possibilities in this branch of flying he spoke of the necessity of securing a high degree of solidity and resistance capacity in the inner construction of such machines and of developing an outer shape that will lessen the air pressure as much as possible. He said that these principles were being observed in the latest construction work in the U. S. A. and mentioned the Hughes high-speed plane, which has established a world record, as an example of the importance of such ideas.

The British expert, Mr. Capon, declared that although the modern aeroplane be nearing perfection from the aerodynamical viewpoint, there is still much to be done in the field of motor construction. He gave a long and detailed description of the progress that has been made in motor-fuelling, motor-cooling, different forms of motor construction etc.

RIDE A RALEIGH THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

IN appearance, in performance, in quality the Raleigh is a "thoroughbred." Responsive to the slightest effort; not a single superfluous ounce to add unnecessary weight; built in the best equipped and largest cycle factory in the world.

Built to last a lifetime—"*guaranteed for ever!*"

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
And of All Good Dealers.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED

THERE IS ONLY ONE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip

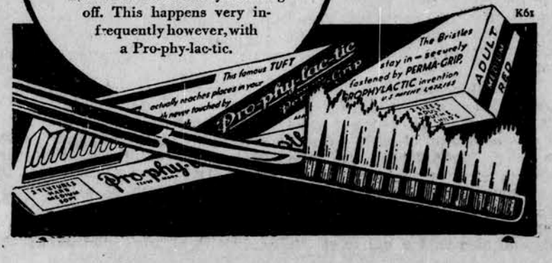
IT PAYS to choose your tooth brush carefully. Many brushes may look like the Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip—some have similar sounding names... but *no other* offers the same high quality, long life, thorough cleansing properties and unconditional guarantee.

The new exclusive Perma-Grip process seals the bristles in securely—they can't come out.*

* * *

*While the bristles can't come out, nothing now known will prevent them from occasionally breaking off. This happens very infrequently however, with a Pro-phy-lac-tic.

Genuine Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip Tooth Brushes are always sold in the yellow box with the hyphenated name Pro-phy-lac-tic. Look for these signs of identification to be sure of the one and only genuine Pro-phy-lac-tic.



K61

"G-3" gives 43% LONGER NON-SKID MILEAGE OR BETTER

say farmers, doctors, salesmen, chauffeurs, taxi drivers, fleet owners, sportsmen

INVESTIGATED by famous DETECTIVE

ALL-WEATHER GOODYEAR

4-05-84

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

The following are the acceptances for the Fifth Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race: 1-45 p. m.
THE NOVICE PLATE.
(Division I.)

Distance.—6 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; Second, Rs. 500, Third, Rs. 250.
For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1935, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not appiy.) Penalties.—Winners, once, 7 lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mosul Prince 9-2, Rudolf 8-13, Khailan Dabih 8-13, Violence 8-6, Tarick Beg 8-13, Abin Ziyad 8-9, Mahmood Beg 8-6, Asmat Pasha 8-6, Al Barid 8-6, Saaya 8-6, Mijhim 8-6, Adowa 8-6, Young Collector 8-6, Walk Over 8-6, Kanzal-Dowla 8-6, Darbis 8-6, Yaroob 8-6, Maavan 8-2, Amin 8-2.

2nd Race: 2-15 p. m.
THE NOVICE PLATE.
(Division II.)

Distance—6 Furlongs
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.
For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July 1935 direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Penalties—Winners once. 7lbs; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Darjeeling 9-3, Asad al Iraq 9-2, Rathfan 9-2, Silver Star 8-13, Iraq Bahadur 8-13, Snar'a al Na'aman 8-13, Kananah 8-13, His Highness 8-13, Time Limit 8-13, Sarrai 8-13, Kamal 8-13, Taj Agab 8-13, Nassar Allah 8-6, Neptune 8-6, Faisal 8-6, Best Wish 8-6, Imbratol 8-6, Bahar Neel 8-6, Arab Star 8-6.

3rd Race: 2-45 p. m.
THE BANGALORE PLATE.
Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.
A Handicap for Indian Horses 3, 4, and 5 years old only in Class IV.

Honeysuckle 10-4, Her Ladyship 9-13, Carnival 8-12, Head Dress 7-9, Savonette 8-9, Catapult 7-0, Krishna Kumar 7-0, Champagne 7-0.

4th Race: 3-15 p. m.
THE CANAL PLATE.
DISTANCE.—5 FURLONGS
Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Oratorio 9-3, Velociter 9-0, Skavala 8-13, Cheap Jack 8-12, Bold Bandit 8-10, Irish Broadcast 8-9, Garraveen 8-7, Wheelrace 8-7, Roberta 8-5, Greek Jack 8-4, Rejoice 8-4, Goblin 8-3, Crack of Dawn 8-2, Cheer Up 8-1, Excellence 7-11.

5th Race: 3-45 p. m.
THE NOEL HANDICAP.
Distance—1 Mile 1 Furlong
Winner Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000.
A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Pompidhor 3-3, Myron 8-12, Heremia 8-8, Bonne Tete 8-8, Quick Image 8-7, Inveralga 7-11, Doreda 8-3, Kirkibost 7-12, Solar Barn 7-11, Young Bachelor 7-6, Carioca 7-5, Zorawar 7-2.

6th Race: 4-15 p. m.
THE CARLISLE PLATE.
Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.
A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Aurangzebe 9-0, Kilfinane 8-9, Aura 8-9, Glen Gowan 8-7, Francolin 8-7, Single Star 8-7, Away 8-6, Mr. Pip 8-3, Argyll 8-0, Picaro 8-0, Achieve 7-12, Zorawar 7-12, Natbay 7-11, Tree Top 7-10, Essex Lad 7-9.

7th Race: 4-45 p. m.
THE VICTORY PLATE.
Distance—1 1/4 Miles.
Winner, Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000.
A Handicap for Hores in Classes I and II.

Carnelian 9-4, Highness 8-8, On Time 8-6, Sabrino 8-8, Corcy 8-5, Le Mont Chevalier 8-5, Jelal Shah 7-12, Powder Boy 7-9, Raghubeer 7-9, Trelawne 7-6, Bonne Tete 7-4.

8th Race: 5-15 p. m.
THE MANCHESTER PLATE.
Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.
A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Redress 9-0, Majd of Orleans 9-0, Ootman 8-13, Grecian Orb 8-9, Pin Money 8-5, Himat 8-4, Raghubeer 8-4, Ramillies 8-2, Staff Officer 8-2, Fairford 8-1, Bekorah 8-1, Camille 7-13, Ballylinch 7-9.

9th Race: 5-45 p. m.
THE TENBY PLATE.
Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.
A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Running Sea 9-1, Ashvaraj 8-13, It 8-13, Sky Hawk 8-13, Cheap Jack 8-11, Nadova 8-4, Cryptogram 8-4, Flip the Frog 8-3, Casanova 8-3, Chapel 8-1, Lingo 7-13, The Relic 7-10, Madge Mee 7-6, Hatless 7-3.

Establishment Of City Court Advantageous To Public

Sub-Committee Recommends Corporation Should Urge Matter To Government

The necessity of establishing a City Court is again emphasised by the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee of the Municipal Corporation in the report which they have submitted to the Corporation for consideration in one of their meetings this month.

With a view to saving litigants from long delays and heavy costs incidental to all proceedings falling within the original jurisdiction of the High Court, Government under their letter, Judicial Department, No. 6505-A, dated the 5th October 1916, had invited the Corporation's opinion on the question whether there should be a City Court in addition to the High Court and the Small Causes Court or whether the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court should be raised to a higher limit of value and extended to more numerous classes of suits.

Corporation's View

After considering the question carefully, the Corporation under the President's letter informed Government (1) that instead of the existing Small Causes Court in the City there should be a City Court; (2) that the jurisdiction of the Judges should be divided into Summary and Ordinary; (3) that the jurisdiction of the Court should be enlarged both in respect of amount and nature of suits; (4) that there should be an appeal to the High Court on all points of law and also on questions of facts in respect of suits of not less than Rs. 2,000; and (5) that the scale of Court fees should be so regulated as not to make it a burden to the parties.

As nothing has been done by Government in connection with this suggestion, the Corporation under their Resolution under reference referred to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee a proposal for requesting Government to take early steps to so amend the Presidency Small Causes Court Act as to extend the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Bombay Small Causes Court to the maximum of Rs. 5,000 pending final solution of the question. The Committee on the 10th January 1935, referred the same to a Sub-Committee for report. The Committee, however, went out of office on 31st March 1935. On the reconstitution of the Special Committees, the Committee referred the question to a Sub-Committee for report.

Advantageous To Public

During the discussion on the question it was pointed out that the establishment of a City Court was more advantageous to the public in view of the fact that it would have jurisdiction to deal with all matters which the High Court on its original side dealt with and also that a bill to establish a City Court in Bombay was actually drafted and forwarded by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India for being moved at the Central Legislative Assembly, but that the Government of India had not taken it in hand as yet.

In view of the facts mentioned above the Sub-Committee are of opinion that it is not desirable to extend the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Bombay Small Causes Court to the maximum of Rs. 5,000 as suggested in the Corporation Resolution under reference pending the decision of Government on the question of establishing a City Court. They recommend that the Corporation be recommended to request His Worship the Mayor to invite the attention of Government to the President's letter referred to above and urge upon them the urgent necessity of proceeding with the legislation for the establishment of a City Court as suggested therein.

The Law Committee agreed with the views of the Sub-Committee.

MY WIFE BAI VISHNULAXMI,
INDOO,
RAIKWAL BRAHMIN by caste, the whereabouts of her may be communicated to husband Rameshchandra Damodar Bhatt, 'Bombay Chronicle' Box No. 5321.

NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY

Govt. Gazette Announces Appointment Of Mr. Chunilal Mehta

Yesterday's "The Bombay Government Gazette" announces the following Civil Appointments, grants of leave and transfers:

Mr. Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for one year, to be computed from the 20th December 1935, in succession to Sir Shapurji Bahmanji Billimoria, Kt. M.B.E.

Political And Reforms Department

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Monsieur Abdur Rahman Khan, as Consul for Afghanistan at Bombay, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The following persons to be non-official visitors of His Majesty's House of Correction, Bombay, and Arthur Road Prison, Bombay, for a period of three years:—

Mr. T. Sinclair-Kennedy; Mr. S. G. Velinkar; Dr. Sir N. H. Choksy, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Rahimtullah M. Chinoy, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ismail Curtay, Mr. A. N. Surve, Col. A. H. Barnett, Major S. A. Paymaster, Mrs. Francis Low, Miss Bhikaiji Engineer, Mrs. John McKenzie, Mrs. Shirinbai Mancherji Cama, Miss G. Maugham, Mrs. Shuffi Taybji.

Under the provisions of section 22 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, XV of 1865, Mr. Pestonji Dhunjibhoy Mahaluxmiwalla, J.P., is appointed a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the said Act, within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, in place of Mr. Pestonji Dorabji Panday deceased.

Mr. B. B. Vyas, M. A., Lecturer in the Elphinstone College Bombay to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for Gujarati vice Mr. N. B Divatia, B.A.

Mr. M. L. Patel, Cotton Breeder South Gujarat, Surat, is granted leave on average pay for four months followed by leave on half average pay for two months with effect from 2nd December 1935.

Mr. A. K. Shah, Agricultural Overseer, to act as Cotton Breeder, South Gujarat, Surat, vice Mr. M. L. Patel proceeding on leave.

WOMEN THROWN OUT OF VICTORIA

Driver Of Lorry Which Is Said To Have Caused Accident, Arrested

BOMBAY: Thursday.

Badrinarayan Shivnarayan Joshi, a motor lorry driver, was hauled up this morning before Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, on a charge of rash and negligent driving and causing grievous hurt.

It was alleged that the accused was driving motor lorry No. T-4095 along Sandhurst Road yesterday afternoon from west to east. When he came to the Prarthana Samaj Junction, his lorry struck a hack-victoria, No. 561, which was proceeding along Charni Rd. from south to north as it was passing the junction. The victoria turned turtle and two Parsi ladies who were its occupants, were thrown out. One of them was slightly hurt, and was removed to the hospital where she is still confined; the other lady escaped with slight injuries.

Pending further enquiries, the accused was remanded till Dec. 23.

A Burdwan message says that the trial of Ananta Deb Hazara, a peon attached to the Bhatar Post Office of this district under section 52 of the Post Office Act (misappropriation of postal articles) came to an end before Mr. A. P. Neogi, Assistant Sessions Judge on Wednesday.

LATEST GALLOP NEWS

Aura Impresses In 7 Furlongs Trial

Carioca, It And Corcy Give Satisfaction

(By Our Special Correspondent)

It is going to be a difficult task spotting winners in the next few weeks, as several horses are showing abnormal improvement on the track. Gallops noted were as follows:—

BONNE TETE (Spackman) ROYAL PRINCE (Simmons) and YOUNG BACHELOR (Davison) travelled 9 furlongs on the tan. The first named pair finished resolutely and are worth noting.

JELAL SHAH (Riding Boy) covered a mile in free style. Fit and well.

ON TIME (Graham) shaped excellently in a 9 furlongs gallop with THRACIAN PRINCE (Bullock). Keep an eye on the former he will win in time.

TRELAWNE (Britt) was sent 9 furlongs at steady pace. In fine fettle.

CORCY (Burn) impressed in a 10 furlongs gallop on the tan. Should figure prominently on Saturday.

DR. STRABISMUS (Selby) showed to advantage over 9 furlongs. Has reached his best.

SABRINO (Selby) went 9 furlongs at easy pace. Fit.

FAIRFORD (Riding Boy) was exercised over 6 furlongs. Fair.

BALLYLINCH (O'Neale) pleased in a 6 furlongs burst. Very well at the moment.

PIN MONEY (Simmons) shaped well over 6 furlongs.

BEAUTAUR (Burn) covered 6 furlongs. Fair.

REDRESS (Bowley) went 6 furlongs on the tan. Fair.

IT (S. Black) held KIRKIBOST (Blyth) in a rousing mile gallop on the tan. The former has improved very much and should be noted.

QUICK IMAGE (O'Neale) and MISTY DAWN (Brace) were not stretched in a 9 furlongs gallop Both moved well and are in excellent condition.

CASH SWEEP (Brace) proved superior to INVERALGA (O'Neale) over 9 furlongs.

CARIOCA (Graham) easily defeated WOOLWORTH (Burn) over 9 furlongs. The former has improved immensely.

POMPIDHOR (Forsyth) had TURLOGH (Riding Boy) for company over a mile. Fair.

DANDY BRUSH (Forsyth) beat WAGGON HILL (Riding Boy) in a mile trial.

KILFINANE (Spackman) ARGYLL (Simmons) and SINGLE STAR (Davison) were tried out over 7 furlongs on the tan, the first named proving best.

AURA (Brace) was too good for CRIMSON RAMBLER (O'Neale) in a 7 furlongs trial.

MR. PIP (Graham) gave a good display against HIMAT (Burn) over 7 furlongs. The former will soon be earning a winning bracket

TREE TOP (Harding) finished in front of NADOVA (Reynolds) in a mile gallop.

RUNNING SEA (O'Neale) held ROSETTE (Brace) and KNIGHT AT ARMS (Riding Boy) in a mile trial. Keep an eye on the first named.

MONREALE (Bullock) beat BETTY BOOP (Sibbritt) and HATLESS (Graham) over a mile. The first named is a smasher on the track but unreliable in a race.

MAYCOCK (Graham) had HIGHNESS (Bullock) for company over a mile. The former moved splendidly and has improved.

CHAPEI (Davison) covered 7 furlongs at steady pace. Fit and well.

SAVONETTE (Davison) was given pace work over 6 furlongs. She is in excellent trim.

HONEYSUCKLE (Brace) made a favourable impression when sent 6 furlongs. At her best.

CARNIVAL (Munro) got the better of HEAD DRESS (Simmons) over 6 furlongs. The former is in fine fettle.

HONEY BOY (Sibbritt) moved well in a 5 furlongs gallop.

GARRAVEEN (Bullock) shaped attractively in a 5 furlongs test with MINSTREL BOY (Graham).

MONREALE (Bullock) beat CHEAP JACK (Graham) easily over 5 furlongs.

GREEK JACK (Reynolds) was given a sharp burst over 5 furlongs. Fit and well.

SILVER STAR (Black) and KANANAH (Selby) finished together over 6 furlongs. Both are in tip top condition.

AMIN (Harding) HIS HIGHNESS (Forsyth) and SAAYA (Riding Boy) were given a burst over 6 furlongs on the grass. The last named fared best.

TIME LIMIT (Riding Boy) beat MIJHIM (Britt) by a head in a 6 furlongs gallop on the tan.

IMBRATOL (Simmons) gave a good account of himself over 6 furlongs.

TARICK BEG (Riding Boy) beat RATHFAN (Ahmed Ali) by half a length over 6 furlongs. Good.

IRAQ BAHADUR (Cook) moved freely over 6 furlongs.

FAISAL (Davison) pleased in a 6 furlongs gallop.

The following should be noted: PAILAZAMAN. LAYIQ PASHA. ADOWA. IMPERIAL, EEDA, THE LEADER.

DID YOU Maclean YOUR TEETH TO-DAY ?

Sparkling white teeth are a tremendous asset. They add charm to charm, and when their lustre comes from the regular use of Macleans Peroxide Toothpaste, it reflects not only *attractive* teeth but *healthy* teeth. For Macleans is specially made to whiten and polish the teeth, quickly and effectively—without damage to the delicate enamel, and to ensure correct mouth hygiene. These proven qualities, combined with its cool, refreshing flavour, have made Macleans the popular favourite.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA, & CEYLON.

The good tooth paste in the large tube...

652

There's no deception about HONEYDEW

HONEYDEW Cigarettes are honest value at an honest price.

At 2½ annas a packet of 10

There's no better brand than

Bears' "HONEYDEW" CIGARETTES

H/108

The Trade Mark of High Quality

COOLING AND REFRESHING IN THE HOTTEST WEATHER

ERASMIC Old London LAVENDER TOILET SOAP

BEAUTY

BRAVES THE SUN

Beauty is woman's birthright. It is one of her dearest possessions—a key which unlocks doors which nothing else can open—a key to Life, Love, Romance. But beneath this Eastern sun of ours, the majority of women find that beauty fades too quickly. Petal-smooth skins become sallow and shrivelled—pink and white complexions so soon attain a dusky tan, creamy skins become a shade darker in hue—yet this can be so easily avoided. Keep your skin fair and flawless—free from that unbecoming swarthy appearance due to exposure to scorching sunshine. And this is how you may do it. Get from your chemist an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax—that magic beauty to which so many famous beauties own their loveliness. Smooth a thin film of this wax over face, neck and hands nightly and while you sleep it will gently and imperceptibly absorb the faded outer tissue—taking away wrinkles and sallowness, banishing sun-tan and freckles and revealing in their place a youthful unblemished complexion. Practise the wax habit daily and you will find that you have discovered the secret of perpetual youth and beauty.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 3, 1992
Muslim: Ramjan 16, 1354
Parsi: Tir 8, 1305
Hightide: 2-02; 13-54
Lowtide: 8-16; 19-43
Sunrise: 7h. 2m.
Sunset: 6h. 3m.

SATURDAY, December 14

S S 'Corfu' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Winter Meeting Fifth Day.

MONDAY, December 16

Army Boxing and R. A. F. Championships, Cooperage, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 18

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

"Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column".

VOTING FOR BAR COUNCIL

Voting for the Bar Council election for three vacancies will be held to-day (Friday, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the High Court.

LEAGUE OF CATHOLIC ACTION

The inaugural meeting of the League will be held in St. Xavier's High School Hall, Carnac Road, to-day Friday, at 6 p.m. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay will preside.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

The Mayor will be At Home to the teachers and students of the Adult Education Classes to-day Friday, at 6 p.m. at Wilson College. Students of the Adult Education Classes are cordially invited.

"RESEARCHES IN SUSA"

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute and Library, Dr. Jamshed M. Unvala, Ph. D., Ancien Eleve de L'Ecole du Louvre, Paris, will deliver a lecture on "Latest Researches in Susa" this evening at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, 6 Ravelin Street, off Hornby Road, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Two For To-night." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Anna Karenina" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Dr. Socrates.' Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kid Millions." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"The Crown." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Hind Kesri". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Anarkali." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Becky Sharp." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Heart's Desire" time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Dressed To Thrill". time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Indian Music—Variety Programme. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Marek Weber and his Orchestra. With Peter Dawson, Bass Baritone. (H.M.V.) 2-0 p.m. Close down.

4-0 p.m. Miss Indubala, Miss Usharani, (H.M.V.) 5-30 p.m. A Relay. 6-30 p.m. "The Art of Forgetting." (A Talk in Marathi). By G. L. Chandawarkar. 7-0 p.m. Dilruba Solo. By Prahlad Ganu. 7-30 p.m. Chota Gandharva. In Light Music. 8-30 p.m. Recitation from Holy Quran. Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar 8-45 p.m. News Bulletin and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. Empire Relay. 10-0 p.m. The Bombay Symphony Orchestra. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Pacific Maru" left Singapore on December 9 and is due to arrive in Bombay on December 22 via Penang and Colombo.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Singapore on December 11 and is due to arrive in Bombay on December 24 via Penang and Colombo.

Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macvicar" arrived at London on 11th morning.

GLIDING IN INDIA.

A public meeting of the Indian Gliding Association will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at Hotel Majestic at 6 p.m. when the German expert, Mr. Otto Zimmer, will deliver a talk on Gliding and Soaring, and exhibit a film side by side giving running commentary. Mr. Wiles I.C.S. of the Bombay Port Trust will preside at the occasion.

CONGRESS JUBILEE AT KHAR

The Secretary, Khar C.C., writes:—The Golden Jubilee of the Congress will be celebrated from 24th to 31st instant all over India. It has been arranged to celebrate these days at Khar also.

The programme of Sports, wrestling, Khadi-hawking, spinning competition, Rangoli Competition Inter-provincial music, Prabhatfari, Flag Salutation, "Uktahar" dinner etc., is decided for the week. The dinner is a speciality.

All those who wish to take part in the competition are requested to give their names at Khadi Bhandar, Khar.

PLACES WHERE MALARIA MOSQUITOS BREED.

List of places in Bombay City where Anopheles Stephensi, the Malaria carrying mosquito was detected breeding during the week ending Dec. 7.

Victoria Road Nos. 45-105 Underground masonry tank.

Mount Road No. 72-b-c-d Stables Well.

Sankli Street No. 30 Cistern.

BAKHALE'S BILL.

An informal meeting of the representatives of organisations interested in Bakhale's Bill will be held to-day Friday, at 8-30 p.m. at the Servants' of India Society to consider ways and means of supporting the Bill. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

NATIONAL GUARDS AND CONGRESS JUBILEE.

The General Secretary of the Bombay National Guards writes:—The weekly parade will be held on Sunday next at 5-30 a.m. in the Congress House Compound instead of the Gowalia Tank Maidan. All the members of the Guards are asked to be present in the Congress House without fail as special instructions regarding the forthcoming Congress Jubilee Celebrations will be given.

U. M. FREE DISPENSARY.

At the Vurjeevandass Madowdass Charitable Dispensary at Sion, during the month of November the total number of patients treated was 1,043 among them the number of new admissions was 287 being classified as stated below, Hindus 232 Muslims 33 Parsis 2, Christians 20 and other class Nil. The average daily attendance was 40.

INSURANCE REPRESENTATIVES' SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society a public lecture will be delivered on "Policy-holders' Interest" at (the office of Messrs. Mohan and Sons) No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort to-day Friday at 5-30 p.m.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

The annual elocution competition for the Hirabai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Memorial prizes held under the auspices of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will come off on Sunday next at 3-30 p.m. at the premises of the Maratha High School, Opera House Tram Road, Girgaon. Boys and girls wishing to take part in the function should be present at the place half an hour earlier.

RIGHT METHOD OF FILLING VACANCY

Defence Counsel Cites English Parallel In "B" Ward Bye-Election Suit

In concluding his address on Thursday afternoon before Mr. A. A Chitre, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay. Mr. D. Ferreira, counsel for Respondent No. 2 (Mr. Alarkhia Aba) did not raise many new points in the election petition suit filed by Mr. P. D Shamdasani regarding the "B" (Mandvi) Ward Municipal election It will be remembered that Mr Alarkhia Aba won the election. Mr. Shamdasani being the unsuccessful candidate.

ENGLISH CASE CITED.

Mr. Fereira took his stand upon the plea that the Corporation had an inherent right to complete its constituent number and cited a parallel English case to prove his statement Admitting that the Commissioner committed a mistake in not holding an election for the Mandvi Ward before 1st April, 1935, the counsel argued that still a member had to be found out for the vacant seat and the right method for doing so would be by an election. Since the General Elections were near at hand when Mr. Ramji Bharmal tendered his resignation, the Commissioner had also good reason for not holding a bye-election. He went further and said that the Municipal Constitution did provide a method by which the vacant seat was to be filled up even after 1st April 1935, and that method was a bye-election.

SHAMDASANI'S REPLY.

Answering to the points raised by the counsels for the defence Mr. Shamdasani said that there was no section in the Municipal Act which sanctioned the so-called inherent right of the Corporation to complete its number. He said that the English case of 1825 cited by Mr. Fereira regarding the method of election had no bearing on the present issue, the circumstances being entirely different. Mr. Shamdasani said that he relied on the judgment of the Appellate Court which had clearly laid down that there was no "casual vacancy" after the 1st April 1935, and since there was no casual vacancy there could be no bye-election. When the petitioner stated that the counsel for the Corporation, namely the Advocate-General and Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, had advised in a letter to the Corporation not to hasten in taking action in the matter immediately, the Judge pointed out that the letter in question could not be said to contain a considered opinion of the counsel and further that the Court was not concerned with what passed between the Corporation and their counsel.

Mr. Shamdasani had not finished replying when the Chief Judge left the room saying that orders on the preliminary issue were postponed.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

American Journalists

Pres'dent Adams, the Dollar Steamship Liner, had brought to the shores of India a group of journalist celebrities, every one of whom stands out from the crowd, having made his or her mark in life.

Perhaps, the oldest was Mr. Clark Howell, who is stated to be a reputed authority on the aviation policy of the world power. Any political issue involving aviation, is none too difficult, to Mr. Howell, whose knowledge and experience are remarkably hidden behind a veil of unassuming simplicity. Mr. Merlin Pew, the Editor of the professionals' journal, "The Editor and Publisher", wields a powerful pen and his article in defence of the freedom of the Press is a mild indication of the virility of his thought and the power and fluency of expression. In fact, every one of them, as, indeed, all first-rate American journalists, are inspired by one spark, and that is the firm belief. "Our Republic and its Press will rise or fall together"

School Of Journalism

It was Mr. Few, who suggested that if a free and independent Press of the type existing now in the United States, had been allowed to develop in Italy, the present misery would not have been fo sted on the Italians by the Duce. Dr. Carl W. Ackerman, occupies a foremost place in the history of American journalism, for his School has undoubtedly fostered a new outlook among the younger generation. Journalism is considered to be the most enlightened profession, and consistent with this claim, its status should be kept high. To this end, the School is working, and the selectors relentlessly weed out incompetency and inefficiency. It is to be regretted that the party could not find time to stay for sometime in this country to study the conditions first hand For in the modern days, there could not be greater emissaries of truth and accurate information than such parties of disinterested newspapermen. It is to be hoped that some of them will take an opportunity to come back to India, for the Americans to a great extent hold, that "Seeing is Believing".

"THE LAST OUTPOST"

Change Of Programme At Pathe

By special request the date of opening "The Last Outpost" has been advanced, and the picture will be on view at Pathe Cinema from to-day

"The Last Outpost," deals with the story of two British officers who first meet each other in Kurdistan where one is engaged in the intelligence department and the other as the officer in command of armoured cars.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Countess Brassey, Mrs. Mills and Sir Frederick Lady Milbank arrived at Government House on Thursday.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Brabourne will pay, an informal visit to the Babu Panalal Pooranchand Jain High School, Tramba Kanta, Pydhonie, Bombay, at 4-30 p.m. to-day.

Prof. G. R. Abhyankar Memorial

POONA, (By Mail).

The Secretaries send the list of further donations: Mr. Appasaheb Abhyankar, Engineer, Nagpur Rs. 300; Dr. G. V Herekar, Shahapur Rs. 51; Messrs. N A Dravid, Nagpur Rs. 25; N N Naik, Shahapur Rs. 15; Panditrao Marathe, Angol Kurundwad (senior) Rs. 5; Hajretsaheb Inamdar, Angol Rs. 5; R L Phadke, Pleader, Angol, Rs. 5; G V Karandikar, Angol, Rs. 5; V G Jigjini, Pleader, Shahapur Rs. 5; Prof. Apate, Poona, Rs. 5; Mr. G D K., Poona Rs. 5; Collections from Shahapur Rs. 10.

Fifth instalment total Rs. 436
Five instalment's total Rs. 2901

HE HAD RHEUMATISM 15 YEARS AGO

But No Sign Of It Now

A REGULAR KRUSCHEN-ITE AT 74

How many men of 74 can say they are as well now as at any time in their lives? Here is one who can—although he had rheumatism fifteen years ago. Kruschen Salts soon stopped that, and they have kept him fit ever since. This is an extract from a letter just received from him:—"I have been taking Kruschen Salts for many years, because I had rheumatism in my shoulders about fifteen years ago. I am now 74 years of age, and have no sign of anything now. I am quite as well in that respect as ever I was in my life. I attribute my good health to taking Kruschen Salts regularly every morning before having anything else."—T.H.

Why is it that Kruschen is so effective in keeping rheumatism at bay? Simply because it goes right down to the root of the trouble, and removes the cause, which is an impure blood-stream.

Kruschen is a combination of six natural salts which stimulate your liver, kidneys and digestive tract to healthy, regular activity. They ensure internal cleanliness, and keep the blood-stream pure New and refreshed blood is sent coursing to every fibre of your being. Rheumatism, headaches and indigestion all pass you by.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

THE SEASON OF GOOD-WILL AND FRIENDSHIP

IS NOW WITH US!

Come—Meet & Renew Old Acquaintances

with

EMILIA PASTRANA
RUTH HASSE
LOLITA PADILLA
JOE VERSAY
LIO HOI TSCHEN
JULIA & DORITA

plus

Six New Ravishing Hawaiian Beauties

of

Prof. Doorlay's

TROPICAL EXPRESS

NON-STOP REVUE

which is opening its return engagement

TO-MORROW

(DECEMBER 14th!)

at

THE CAPITOL

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

9-30 P.M.:—Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6 2-4 & 1-2.

6 P. M.:—Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 & As. 9

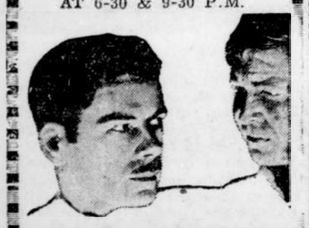
(including tax)

PLANE OPEN

THE CAPITOL

LAST DAY

AT 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.



MUNI as the "Scarface" of Medicine!

"Dr. Socrates"

A Warner Bros. Picture with ANN DVORAK • BARTON MacLANE

THE REGAL

LAST DAY

at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

RADIO EXHIBITION

AT THE SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

DEC 9TH TO 14TH

DAILY from 4 to 8-30 p.m.

On MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY till 11 p.m.

ADMISSION ANNAS FOUR

in Aid of QUETTA RELIEF FUND

Fresh Outlook, Variety And Vigour

Mark Art Student's Exhibition

(By Our Art Critic)

The "Rangoli" patterns in colour decorating the floor of the modelling rooms on the right and the "commercial art" displayed in the rooms opposite may well be accepted as symptomatic of the art tendencies which mark the Sir J. J. School of Art's catholicity of outlook, the outlook which has disturbed many vested interests and many grooves of routinised thought and theories in art.

NOT MERE TRADITION.

The old geometric patterns which still recall the inherent skill of the Indian artist are not a mere tradition. They have, upto the present-day continued to be a vital inspiration. The "Rangoli" are truly the people's possession for ages, the joy of the commonest household, the festive token of the commonest threshold.

In the rooms, just opposite, are the drawings and paintings explaining and illustrating "commercial art." Their subjects, the telephone, the flying machine, the railway train are modern. Their technique, for reproduction processes are modern. But the laws of composition, of proportionate masses, of colour harmony and contrasts, not less essential to "commercial" than "fine" arts are neither modern nor ancient. And, the problem of the school is, certainly, to see that the students are led from their inherent traditional gifts for colour and pattern and line as the definite basis to the actual working out of the graphic arts for modern processes. The posters and experiments in illustration together with the charts which indicate the system which the student could follow suggest that the section is experimenting fruitfully during the few months of its existence.

Upstairs, apart from the exhibits of the various drawing and painting sections of the school of the life studies, time-sketches and modelling work the architectural room displays studied drawings of architectural importance both ancient and modern. The study and measured drawings of architectural monuments from the past is, rightly, given the prominence they deserve.

CARTOON ROOM.

But the most interesting room is, obviously, the room assigned to the cartoons, sketches and paintings which reveal fresh outlook, vigour and vitality. The student of the exponent of art or the citizen eager to know the steady evolution of the virile art tendencies must scrutinise them patiently and closely. For, these paintings contradict many of the pet theories, formula and aversions which have continued to entangle and befog the path of the Indian artist. The sound principles and the wide outlook of the School have, as could be seen from the paintings exhibited there, enabled the students to emerge from the unnatural, insincere, atmosphere to regions of definite, indisputable, achievement.

It would not be right, for an exhibition of Students' Work mention individual names. It should be enough to indicate the general results of the policy of the School. But those who would like to see some noteworthy aspects of the healthy and varied virility of art encouraged by the liberal outlook of the School could do no better than spend time comparing, Syt. Markand Bhatt, Pandya, Parkhur Shah J. B., Malik Adam, D. Anand and certainly the exhibits on the central screen displaying Kumari Chaudhry's work. Syt. Husseini, Syts. Shukla, Smarth or Sampat's paintings.

PATHE TO-DAY

Outnumbered, a thousand to one, ravaged by a million tortures of a desert hell, these Britishers battle on, a glorious drama by the same studio which gave you "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer."

A Paramount Picture with

CARY GRANT
CLAUDE RAINS
GERTRUDE MICHAEL
KATHLEEN BURKE • COLIN TAPLEY
and a cast of thousands!

3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P. M.

'Phone 41561.

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1935

THE SILVER CRISIS

The sensational collapse in the Silver market is ascribable to no specific reason that a student can trace. American purchases, following the statutory obligation of the United States Government, were, all through the last two years or so, the main prop of the price of silver; and the moment that prop weakens, or is taken away, the price of silver must collapse. How far the activity of the American Treasury is responsible for the present collapse, we cannot say. But we have never concealed it from our readers that the attempts to bolster up the white metal were destined to failure, not only because the cost of silver production,—especially when it is only a by-product,—has fallen considerably during this century, but also because, thanks to the demonetisation of silver, there is no very considerable and regular demand for that commodity, which could maintain its price at a given level. The American Government has had to meet, recently, some seasonal demand for currency, not only to facilitate Christmas purchases, but also to pay for the inflow of capital which the panicky feeling in France, and the war scare in Europe generally, had engendered. This factor, however, cannot satisfactorily explain the heavy slump in silver. Apart from the natural averseness of any modern Government to coin heavy amounts of silver, the American Government must be particularly opposed to any considerable dilution of the currency in circulation by means of new silver dollars minted to help absorb the new capital flowing into the country for reasons of European panic. Any such demand, moreover, for additional currency could be more easily and controllably met by additions to the Note issue. As the American Gold Reserves are to-day at a higher figure beyond all previous records, this expedient would have in no way affected the economic programme of the United States Government. The restoration of confidence in France, and the easing of capital imports from that source, must, likewise, operate in the same direction; so that such American demand, as might still be found to explain the maintenance of the price of silver at a relatively high figure, must be discounted as likely to be effective in the next few months.

Reaction Of Chinese Reform

An explanation of the phenomenon might also be discovered in the suggestion that the projected reform of the Chinese currency system will enable China to release large stocks of silver. It is an open secret that the reported reform of the Chinese currency would be impossible without active support from London or New York. The new Chinese currency would be on a fixed exchange basis with sterling or with the dollar; and to maintain that fixity of exchnge, China would either need a large loan or open credit in these money markets. If London gives a loan New York might provide such credit on the basis of silver sold to America. Whether, however, the reform of the Chinese currency system would enable China to do away altogether with silver money from daily use, is a difficult question to answer. Probably, as in this country, for smaller transactions, and in backward tracts of the country, silver would never be wholly dispensed with. Nevertheless, the essence of the new reform points to substantial economy in the use of silver even for purposes of Reserve; and so the chances of America acquiring all her required silver stocks from this source by special agreement are not negligible. It is true, America might be paying China, at first sight, a higher price for the latter's silver store than could be had in the open market. But, in the open market, there is always the danger of the speculator rigging the market against the intending buyer on a scale like that of the United States. It is, therefore, not impolitic for the American Treasury to seek to acquire all their needed stocks of silver from a single source, and on a fixed price, rather than wait upon the good graces of the speculator in an open market. It is, accordingly, more than likely that the main prop of the silver market would be noticeably lacking; and that the silver speculator would be hoist by his own petard if he carried on his operations in the faith that the American Government would extricate him from the morass, and always assure him an ever-rising price of silver, at the expense of the American taxpayer. Bombay lost heavily some say over a crore—in the last silver slump a few months ago; and the species of inveterate speculator is not extinct. But even the Silver Bulls must beware of the red rag in the shape of a sudden "volte face" in American policy, or a new source of supply in Mexico or China.

Future Of Gold

The question, however, is not solely a matter of American politics, or Chinese trade balance. The use of the precious metals as the media of international settlement, is becoming, if not definitely obsolete, at least visibly shrunken in scope. Just as silver has been discredited by progressive demonetisation and the increasing allegiance—however nominal,—to gold, so, too, might gold be rendered a drug in the market by such forces, as, for instance, the very much increased output from the Soviet gold fields, coupled with the increasing practice of discarding gold from current use. Whenever the civilised commercial world once more returns to honesty and sanity, in the matter of discharging regularly and faithfully the international obligations,—gold may be reinstated as the standard for international payments. But the future even of gold lies rather in being the unit of account than in functioning as the real medium of exchange. In any event, its use in such quantities as in the past is unlikely; and if its supply grows disproportionately large, it may suffer even a worse depreciation, than silver has done in the last half century. The action of war-minded nationalistic Governments,—and, in a minor degree, that of the speculator,—prevents this natural tendency to be noticeable as clearly as it may be working. But it would be suicidal for any considerable community to deny the very existence of such deep-seated economic tendencies of our times, which might revolutionise the entire system of modern International Commerce, if only all economic factors were scientifically ordered or sanely operated.

Egypt Unites

The Egyptian crisis has brought together the Wafd Party and all other minor groups opposed to it. This is an example of patriotism well worth emulating by similar groups—dignified, as in Egypt, into "parties"—in India. A united front has been established and has presented a petition to King Fuad for the restoration of the 1923 Constitution. That the demand is impossible to ignore is evidenced from the report that Nessim Pasha, the Premier who has as good as confessed his helplessness and has decided to tender his resignation. So far as the King is concerned, we have little doubt that he is not only aware of the national feeling in Egypt but has gone all the way to satisfy it. The British Government has, in view of the united front of the Egyptian people, thought it prudent to bow to the inevitable.

Kunzru's Appeal

Addressing a public meeting of Liberals at Calcutta, Pandit Hridaya Nath Kunzru dealt with the position in Bengal under the Government of India Act. His analysis is largely correct and we are in agreement with much of what he says. It is true, for instance, that the Communal Award has had "a far from harmonising effect." It is also true that the distribution of seats has been so cleverly arranged as to reduce substantially the importance of Hindus and placate, not the Muslim community, as Pandit Kunzru would seem to suggest, but a certain section of the community which British Imperialism in India has been sedulously patronising for its own ends. And it is perfectly true that, in Bengal, the real balance of power had shifted, for obvious reasons, to Europeans. Finally it is undeniable that the Act is built upon the foundation of autocratic powers to the Viceroy and to Governors. Nor can there be any question as to the supreme duty of the different communities of India to unite together in the face of Britain's challenge. But Pandit Kunzru does not clearly say how those "fundamental changes" have to be forced without which Indians "would never be able to obtain power." He almost sounds as suggesting meek submission to the Act which he forcibly and thoroughly condemns. We earnestly hope we are wrong.

AMERICAN PRESSMEN IN BOMBAY

Dr. Ackerman's School Of Journalism

A party of eminent journalists and newspapermen of America arrived in Bombay on Thursday by the Dollar Steamship Line Boat "President Adams," on their way back to the United States from the Philippine Islands, where they had gone to "cover" the inauguration of the new constitution of the Islands.

The party included Mr. Clerk Howell, Editor, the "Atlanta Constitution," who was for 35 years a director of the Associated Press of America and is a personal friend of President Roosevelt, Dr. Carl W. Ackerman, Dean of the Graduate School of Journalism, endowed by late Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, Mr. Merlin E. Pew, Editor of the "Editor and Publisher,"—one of the best known editors and a prolific writer, Gene Huse, Editor and Publisher of "Norfolk," "Nebraska" and "Daily News", Sevellon Brown, Managing Editor, "The Providence Journal," Walter Karig, Washington correspondent of the "Newark Evening News," Miss Vera Brown of the "Detroit Times," Thurber Cushing of the "Newark Evening News," and Benjamin McKelway of the "Evening Star," Washington D.C.

There were also a few Senators returning from the Islands.

Interest In India.

All of them, who had come to India for the first time evinced great interest in Indian affairs and one of them asked "Where is Mr. Gandhi?"

On being informed that Gandhiji was at Wardha, which meant a 36-hour journey, the usual American enterprise just came to the fore, but they gave up the idea, as it would be difficult to catch the boat in time. "President Adams" is due to leave Bombay on Saturday.

Dr. Carl W. Ackerman, the Dean of the School of Journalism, which has been recognised as one of the best institutions in the world, gave his views on education, as contained in his annual report of the working of the institution.

Selective Market.

Dr. Ackerman, has refreshing views which he has incorporated into the system of training efficient journalists from the school. "As the market for our students is selective our plan of education in journalism is realistic," he observes on the nature of work turned out by the institution.

"The Press expects this School to graduate men, and a limited number of women who are prepared for immediate employment by a newspaper or press association and who are qualified for advancement to positions of responsibility. The press expects college graduates, whose education has included studies of governments, history, economics, sociology, statistics, and geography, or combination of these subjects to spend at least one year in the Graduate School of Journalism. The press expects us to know our students individually, their character, personality, and capacities, their assets and liabilities. To fulfil these expectations we must be selective and eliminating those not qualified for newspaper work."

What It Teaches.

Dr. Ackerman's School trains students in three fundamental courses in reporting and editing; in editorial writing and policies; and in publishing practices and problems—all other professional and non-professional courses to be co-ordinated with the abbve. The institution has adopted the policy of assuming the responsibility for the development of individuals in place of the prevailing academic standard of mass or group education, and of contributing by active participation in public affairs to a better knowledge and understanding of the press and to aid the press in the development of its public service. A comprehensive curriculum is chalked out for the students, which keeps them in close contact with prominent journals and newspapers in the country.

The Staff of the School include eminent journalists and newspapermen from American Papers of International reputation.

Egypt And India

Disingenuous Talk Of A New Anglo-Egyptian Settlement

By K. F. NARIMAN V.

British statesmen are evidently agitated and perturbed over the Egyptian situation. Sir Samuel Hoare feels, or rather is made to realise by now, that in his November speech, he over-shot the mark, and the effect of his bluffing utterance, has been unexpectedly to rouse Egyptian nationalism from its long lethargic stupor, instead of, as was expected, cowing it down. Hence in the usual Parliamentary "stage show," he wants hurriedly but still clumsily, to rectify the blunder and repair the harm that this indiscreet utterance has caused. There is the usual routine, engineered and inspired Parliamentary debate; the pre-arranged 'protests' and 'demand' on behalf of Egyptians for explanation by an ex-Foreign Secretary of the Labour Party, that is supposed to be friendly with the aspirations of the Orientals, on the one side, and the belated, patched-up and whitewashing explanation on the other. The same diplomatic performance, as was recently witnessed in connection with India. In both cases, the evident desire is to please, appease and satisfy at least the loyalist, moderate and pro-British elements. The result of the explanation and assurances from Sir Samuel Hoare to the Egyptian Nationalists would probably be the same as was recently experienced in India during the R. T. C. period. The opposition and resistance from the pro-British and Palace parties in Egypt will soon die out and there will again be the same silly and futile talk of responding to this supposed 'friendly' gesture and thus finding out a "via media" a temporary solution that may for the time being end the present acute crisis.

Talk Of Settlement

Just as the Russian menace on the Indian frontier, some years ago, caused fright and nervous tension in British quarters, so at present the Italian provocative movement of troops in Libya and the Sudanist frontier causes some uneasiness in the Imperialist circle in Great Britain. "Whatever the Egyptians may think of of us, I doubt if any of them wish to see the Italian Dictator in their midst, scowling on the Pyramids," hence "I say that the present moment is the most hopeful for an Anglo-Egyptian settlement," thus declared a Labour M.P., a supposed friend of Egypt. The Egyptians may well retort with equal force and justification that they desire no foreign dictation, Italian or British, and the present moment is also the most opportune and appropriate for them to make a last supreme effort to regain their lost freedom and independence. Evidently, it is not because the Egyptian cause is just and Egypt's demands are equitable, that a settlement on fair basis is deemed necessary, but because the international situation is too dangerous at present, to leave room for a fresh Anglo-Egyptian conflict.

Futile Experiment

We will soon find men like Nessim Pasha appealing to the Egyptians to cry halt and to respond to this generous gesture and end the conflict, and sit round a tragic table, to perform the usual British magic, namely, to frame a constitution, that will satisfy both Imperialist Britain, and the just and equitable aspirations of the patriotic and nationalist Egyptians. This future experiment is being tried for more than half a century, both in regard to Egypt and India; but the interests are so conflicting that it is impossible to reconcile them. Even super-human endeavours cannot effect a solution that can simultaneously serve these two diametrically opposite objectives.

Self-Interest First

One sentence in Sir Samuel Hoare's speech must have made the Egyptians rather sceptical and apprehensive. He assures them of the same British sympathy towards their aspirations 'as in the past.' There have been similar promises and assurances given in the past, by much greater Britishers than Sir Samuel Hoare, including Mr. Gladstone, the G. O. M. of Great Britain, both with regard to India and Egypt; but the Egyptian experiences have always been as bitter as of the Indians. Whenever there is a serious conflict with British interests, the first concern, either of Gladstone, Palmerston, Asquith, MacDonald, Baldwin or Hoare, no matter to what parties these individuals belong, has always been self-protection, regardless of the disastrous consequences to the eastern countries. That human instinct of self-preservation always asserts itself, and suppresses all other higher notions of justice, equity and fair-play.

(To Be Continued).

Frankly Speaking

THE INEVITABLE DEADLOCK

The Naval Conference, as was not unexpected, has begun with a deadlock and a serious deadlock at that. It is, of course, due to Japan's insistence on parity with America and Great Britain. As we have already seen, both the latter countries are adamant in opposing the Japanese demand while Japan on her part is adamant in pressing it. It has been suggested that Japan should be conceded the privilege in name but that America and Britain should possess the right to maintain, in fact, the present ratio. The suggestion, it appears, has not found favour with Japan and diplomatic ingenuity is casting about for some other compromise. We doubt if it will succeed. The situation to-day is definitely worse than when the last efforts failed. International obligations are at a discontent and suspicions at a premium. And among those who have prominently contributed to this state of affairs are Japan and Britain.

A DIGNIFIED REPLY

Abyssinia has promptly spurned the so-called peace plan. No nation with any self-respect and with any regard for international ethics could say less than what the Abyssinian Minister has declared in Paris. "If there is any question of handing over any territory to Italy, we shall fight on till no Abyssinian is left alive rather than yield of our own free will to the aggressor." As his communique points out, the reported proposals constitute a denial of the fundamental principles of the League and seek to betray a weak Abyssinia to the aggressor country "which has not ceased to affirm that it would ensure the triumph of its ambitions by force, with or without the League." And yet these proposals have been formulated and sponsored by the very people who were foremost in condemning the Italian aggression and in declaring their unfaltering determination to stand by the League and the unfortunate victim!

THE CONTRAST

What is still more amazing is that they should try to desert the League on the eve of the oil embargo in spite of the declared willingness to impose the embargo by all other important countries. For, the one bright feature of the whole shady incident—which renders the contemplated transaction still blacker—that the two countries which are most intimately concerned with the embargo and which will suffer the major portion of the loss, namely Russia and Rumania, are both in favour of the embargo and against the projected betrayal. And one of them, Russia, is actually leading the opposition. We are glad to learn that there is little chance of the League accepting the proposal. But why did Britain so suddenly turn a complete and reprehensible somersault?

FUTURE OF ANGLO-INDIANS.

In the course of a letter in the "Spectator" Mr. Cedric Dover, who calls himself "an Anglo-Indian by inept designation" but "a Eurasian by preference," makes some refreshingly frank remarks about the future of his community in India. While accepting the view that the community has so far been "the victim of shabby treatment," he says that "in the new India its future does not lie in mutual parasitism and hysterical communalism," but "in taking its place as an Indian people (for the supposed 'alien country' is its country) in wholehearted but critical co-operation with the cultural and economic aspirations of the motherland." He says further: "And in recognition of this simple fact, Eurasians need not fear "the rulers of the new India," for as sons of the soil they can be, and surely will be, among the "rulers." Rather should they be afraid of their apparent friends, friends with a blunted axe to grind. That is the opinion of thinking Eurasians, of Mr. Wallace's "Brave New Anglo-India" and the younger generation whose nearest approach to prayer is "From Sir Henry Gidney and false sentiment Good Lord deliver us!" The Anglo-Indian community will serve its own interests as well as those of the country by following the policy indicated by Mr. Dover's outspoken but truthful observations.

A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT

The Nasik District Depressed Classes are understood to have decided to secure for themselves the right to draw water from public wells, a right which had been hitherto withheld from them by the caste Hindus in certain villages. This is from every point of view a better movement than insistence on entry into temples or participation in temple rituals. Not a word can be said against the fundamental right of free access to public wells and other public places. Only, the leaders of the movement should exercise their undeniable right in as conciliatory manner as possible without in the least compromising it. They should remember that villagers, as a rule, are not inhospitable or unkind but extremely superstitious. Liberal caste Hindu leaders should give every possible support to the new campaign.

A Clock For Gateway Of India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I invite your attention, and also of authorities concerned to a striking deficiency in the aesthetic aspect as well as the utility of our Gateway of India at the Apollo Bunder? I refer to the absence of any clock fixed on the abovesaid Gateway, the installation of which would not only be highly welcome to and appreciated by the dwellers in the vicinity, and particularly by the large number of citizens who in the evening resort to the pier for an airing, but would also inform the foreign visitors, at a mere glance, of the exact Indian (Standard) Time at which they set their foot on the Indian soil.

I am quite sanguine, Sir, that you and many of your readers will see eye to eye with me in the above suggestion which, supplemented by their views in support of it, may engage the attention of the public authorities concerned and may, in all probability, become a 'fait accompli.'—Yours, etc.,

CAWASHAW S. DADINATH.

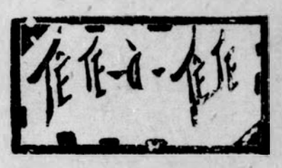
Jobs For The Police

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—For nearly two or more months I have been noticing that some Irani restaurants have introduced a kind of gambling, Pin Billiard, attracting quite a good number of people, especially youths, to put their money on some outlandish stakes. I am confident the attention of the Commissioner of Police has been drawn to this evil by his subordinates. The well-wishing intelligentsia expect the head of the police to be alert and watchful and it is he who can set the law in motion. If the existing laws are not enough to bring culprits before a court, he should move heaven and earth to change the law so as to be effective.

Here is another job for the police. There is a lane off Khetwadi Main Road where a lot of demi-mondes live and ply their trade. This lane is either a private one or "no man's land" and after dark none but "lovers" of these women make its use out of fear of rowdies. Many a time scuffles and fighting between the rival parties take place but no policeman can be seen. When "Naikins" are allowed to live in the heart of the town it is the duty of the police to keep peace and order. There is fighting of some sort in the road near the 11th lane and it is essentially necessary that a cop should be here on watch and point duty. Will the Commissioner of Police kindly look into the matter and do the needful so as to protect the peace-loving citizens.—Yours, etc.,

SATIS SUPERQUE.



"Adaptability," declares a writer, "is a sign of civilization."

And an adaptable international conscience the complete proof.

* * * *

Mr. Baldwin says no one could be more anxious than he for the publication of an accurate version of the peace proposals.

We quite understand—and appreciate—his anxiety. But why the rather significant emphasis on "accurate"?

* * * *

The Soviet and Turkish delegates are reported to be very active in the lobbies of the League of Nations.

So are M. Laval and Mr. Eden somewhere in the vicinity of the backdoors.

And no wonder that "great uneasiness is felt" at Geneva.

* * * *

WHY BRITAIN DICTATES.

—Headline.

Force of habit, my dear, sheer force of habit.

* * * *

Attention of Lord Brabourne being drawn to the fact that a very big slice of Abyssinian territory was being offered by Mr. Baldwin to Italy—oh so sorry, what we meant to say was that a part of the beautiful grounds of the J. J. School of Art had been ceded to the Bombay Police. And, attention of Lord Brabourne being drawn to the fact on the occasion of the Annual Prize distribution, His Excellency declared that during his tenure "not another square yard will be taken away."

This being a solemn pledge—to say nothing of the fact that the neighbour, "Law and Order", might need further expansion—the J. J. School of Art had better beware.

* * * *

Mr. M. R. Jayakar humorously suggested another addition to the Governor's powers under the India Act "to protect the interests of the Arts from the ravages of retrenchment."

This is a type of humour of which Mr. Jayakar is eminently capable.

* * * *

During the forthcoming session of the Assembly it is contemplated not to hold sittings on Fridays and Saturdays. Sabbath, of course, will continue to be an off-day.

This is regarded as a welcome preliminary to the ushering of the 4-day week era.

But for the present it is not intended to extend the new working hours to productive industries.

* * * *

IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Not In Public Interests.

—Headlines.

Are they so incompatible?

* * * *

Egyptian political parties propose to present a petition to King Fuad for the restoration of the 1923 Constitution.

We hope Sir Miles Lampson grants it.

* * * *

Addressing Zionist students at Manchester a Mrs. Blanche Dugdale declared "So far the political history of the Jews in Palestine has been unblemished."

Quite as unblemished as the political history of the British in Palestine.

By the way Mrs. Blanche Dugdale is a niece of the late Lord Balfour.

* * * *

The Publicity Officer of Hyderabad contradicts the rumour that 10,000 goats will be sacrificed on the occasion of the Nizam's Jubilee.

The Publicity Officer, in fact, needn't have taken the trouble since the report appeared originally in one of Lord Beaverbrook's papers.

* * * *

'Why did you leave your last place?'

'Because of the master, m'am. 'E used to want to kiss me.'

'That certainly was reason enough I'm glad your principles could not permit such a thing.'

'Yes'm 'E 'ad an 'orrid moustache.'

LEAGUE MAY REFUSE PARIS OFFER

Mussolini Considers Paris Proposals

May Accept Them As Basis Of Discussion But Will Demand Better Conditions

(Special Cable)

ROME, December 11.

A Communique states that Signor Mussolini received the French and British Ambassadors. They conveyed to him identical copies of the Paris proposals.

Signor Mussolini expressed appreciation for the effort and collaboration with regard to the Italo-Ethiopian conflict made in Paris during the last few days by the Anglo-French Governments, and reserved his right to examine the proposals. It is authoritatively learned that the Italian reply cannot be expected for several days, as the questions raised are so complex as to require long consideration.

It is believed that the Italian Government, while accepting the proposals as the basis of discussion, will demand better conditions.

GENEVA UNEASY

GENEVA, Dec. 11.

Great uneasiness is felt here with regard to the latest development in the Italo-Ethiopian situation.

There has been many consultations with the representatives of the smaller states. The Soviet and Turkish delegates, particularly were active in the lobbies.

The meeting of the Committee of Eighteen is fixed for 4-15 tomorrow to allow the Committee experts to complete their report, and also give M. Laval and Mr. Eden an opportunity to meet and discuss the situation with other delegates.

According to reliable information, France has now agreed with the British view that the discussions on oil embargo must proceed, although the date of the enforcement may be delayed if there is a chance of peace.—Reuter.

NESSIM PASHA TO RESIGN?

Sequel To Major Political Parties' United Front Move

CAIRO, Dec. 12.

It is expected that Premier Nessim Pasha will hand in his resignation from the Cabinet to-day as a sequel to the newly established united front of major political parties in support of the demand for the restoration of Constitution of 1923.

A petition will be presented to King Fuad asking for the restoration of the 1923 Constitution.—Reuter.

NO INCREASED WAGES FOR MINERS

Labourite Motion Rejected By Commons

LONDON December 11.

The House of Commons rejected by 179 votes to 157 a private member's motion proposed by a Labourite declaring that the miners were justified in claiming increased wages.

The Government front-benches did not participate in the division.

Captain Crookshank explaining, said, that the Government were still negotiating. They were characterised with good feelings throughout, but it is unwise to state the progress or prospects of settlement.

PRESIDENT OF BRITISH MUSLIM SOCIETY RESIGNS

Walks Out With Other Members On Defeat Of Resolution

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Sir Hubert Stewart Rankin has resigned the presidency of the British Muslim Society, following a lively meeting at which a resolution submitted by Sir Stewart-Rankin, that the society had no connection with the Ahmadi Movement in India was defeated.

Sir Stewart Rankin and several other members walked out when the resolution was defeated.

Sir Stewart Rankin informed Reuter that he was forming a new orthodox non-sectarian Muslim Society in Britain. Practically all the Indians present voted for the resolution.

He resigned because he was an orthodox Muslim and not sectarian. Sir Stewart added that the meeting was so rowdy that police were in attendance, but there was no actual fighting.

RURAL UPLIFT DRIVE IN SIND

KARACHI, Dec. 12.

The possibility of good crops of sweet honey in Sind forests which, it is believed, extend in 50 lakh acres of land on both banks of the river Indus, is expressed by Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, who is touring the province with the object of resuscitating the indigenous honey.

As an item in the village uplift programme, raw honey is being collected near Sunn, on the banks of the river and brought to Karachi, where experiments are honey.

It is stated that if the experiments prove a success of which there is every likelihood, hundreds of unemployed people will be provided with work in the villages to manufacture pure honey which is in great demand.—United Press.

FRENCH PRESS PESSIMISTIC ABOUT PEACE

PARIS: Dec. 12.

The tone of the Press, which is pessimistic, considers that France and Britain cannot force the Peace-Plan upon the Negus, who is almost certain to refuse the same.

Hence, the newspapers opine that the League of Nations will not accept the Proposals.—Reuter.

NO ADDITIONAL BURDEN ON CORPORATION

Bengal Council Refuses Permission To Amending Act

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

Sir B. P. Singh Roy, the Minister for Local Self-Government, said he thought that the Corporation of Calcutta was finding it difficult to discharge the responsibilities already cast upon it, in the Bengal Council to-day when a non-official member sought permission to introduce a bill further to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act providing for the establishment of municipal banks, railways and insurance concerns.

The Minister added he, therefore, did not like to add to the burden of responsibilities of the Corporation. He assured the member, however, that Government opposed the bill not on political but solely on administrative grounds, as also in the interest of the ratepayers.

The House refused permission.—A. P.

TO PROMOTE INTEREST IN CONGRESS WORK

Convention Of District Councils

At a special meeting of the B. P. C. C. to be held to-morrow Mr. P. R. Lele proposes to move the folloowing resolution:—

"There shall be three sessions every year of the Convention of all the Councils of the District Committees in the Congress Province of Bombay, which shall be called by the General Secretaries of the Committee and be presided over by the President of the Committee. In the absence of the President, the Convention shall elect its own Chairman. All delegates shall be ex-officio members of the Convention. The General Secretaries of the Committee shall place before the Convention a statement on the Congress activities in the City for the appropriate period.

"The Convention shall consider propositions of which notice has been given fourteen days before the day of the meeting and shall have power to pass Resolutions which shall be of a recommendatory character but which shall be duly considered by the Committee. As far as possible the meetings of the Convention shall be convened in the third week of the following months: January, April (or June) and September. The General Secretaries may change the dates provided that the foregoing Rule 1 is not violated and that more than five months shall not intervene between any two sessions of the Convention."

Homoeopath's Offer To Mahatma

Dr. D. D. S. Tandon has sent the following telegram to Mr. Mahadev Desai, Secretary of Mahatma Gandhi, at Wardha:—

"I offer my humble services and hope to cure Mahatmaji. I request a week's trial."

CALCUTTA LIBERAL MOVE

Talks With Congressmen For Joint Action In Legislatures

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The first step in the direction of persuading Congressmen and Liberals to join hands so far as the work in the legislatures under the new constitution is concerned, was initiated at an evening party arranged to-day by Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Minister for Local Self-Government, to meet Pundit Hriday Nath Kunzru.

Free and frank informal discussions took place, in which several prominent citizens including Mr. S. N. Mullick, Liberal Leader, Mr. Hirendra Nath Dutt, President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha and Mr. Surendra Mohan Moitra, Member of the Congress Working Committee, took part.

The discussions mainly centred round the question whether Liberals and Congressmen could be brought together on the same platform so far as the work in the Councils is concerned. It was generally agreed that these informal conferences had the effect of rounding off the differences in outlook between the Congressmen and Liberals and it was hoped that it would be possible to convene a conference sometime early next year, in which the accredited representatives of the Congress and Liberals might hammer out a programme of work acceptable to Congressmen and Liberals for being carried out inside the Legislatures.—United Press.

Grocer Acquitted Of Wife's Murder

The Chief Justice at the High Court Sessions acquitted Habib Kasum, a Khoja Grocer, of the charge of murdering his wife Jainabai. The special jury returned a verdict of not guilty in his favour.

The accused was also acquitted of another charge of attempt to commit suicide.

On August 7 last at about 3 p.m. on receiving certain information, the police went to a room in Khoja Building at Aga Khan Road and found the deceased Jainabai lying in a pool of blood with her throat deeply cut. By her side was lying her husband, the accused, in an unconscious condition. A chloroform bottle was lying near by.

The accused denied the charge. He stated that on the day in question while he was reading in his room with his back to the door, some one dashed in and, sprinkling some fluid on a piece of cloth made him to smell it, as a result of which he became unconscious. When he recovered, he found that his wife was murdered by some one.

Bagalkot Prepares For Congress Jubilee

(From Our Correspondent).

BAGALKOT, Dec. 11.

The President of the Bagalkot Division Congress Jubilee Committee, Mr. Dharwadkar, visited yesterday Kamatgi, Amingad, Hungund and Ilkal and addressed public meetings.

Dr. Hardikar made a passionate appeal that they must observe the Jubilee of the Congress which taught Indians self-respect, love for the country, self-sacrifice and a sense of service and discipline to organisation.

LIQUIDATING ILLITERACY IS YOUR "DHARMA"

Bhulabhai Advises Unemployed Teachers To Go To Villages

"Back to the Villages!" was the advice given by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai to unemployed teachers in a lecture delivered on "Education Under the Reforms" on Thursday at the Secondary Training College. Principal Hampton presided.

Mr. Desai reminded the teachers of their obligations, their "Dharma" towards the students. Theirs was the duty of bringing up citizens who would be proud of their country.

The speaker quoted the example of Japan which within forty years had liquidated illiteracy, and urged on the teachers, not finding a job in the city, to repair to the villages and to give the illiterate villagers elementary lessons.

DUTY TO SOCIETY.

Mr. Desai said he would deal with the problem of education stressing more on the duty of the teachers, not so much from their professional point of view regarding their position and emoluments but more in regard to their duty to Society at large.

"The first and foremost question," Mr. Desai said, "that we must put at all moments is how revenue will be apportioned between education and the other departments.

"I do not want to tell you that the future Minister, notwithstanding the fact that education is entirely and exclusively a "Provincial subject," would not be able to put his hands into the funds of the local revenue so as to redress the administrative and pecuniary aspects of the teacher.

The lecturer did not see any chance whereby any great strides would be made within a year's time of the inauguration of the Constitution notwithstanding what all the legislatures might do in the reorganisation of the department.

Turning to the problem of unemployment among teachers, the lecturer asked: What prospects are there for you? It was a question which the teachers should themselves ask.

India was a country which could truthfully claim a much more developed mind than any other country in the world. Its people were educated when much of the rest of the world was in a savage condition. Knowledge was propagated by oral traditions. A school was an adjunct of a temple or a mosque.

BE REAL "TEACHERS"

Every Bachelor of Training who does not find employment but feels he has sufficient qualifications would find in the illiterate condition of his country, a duty which might enable them to earn food, clothes and shelter. If they really wanted to be 'teachers,' they would find in it a means of imparting education.

The speaker had suggested to a group of students at Surat to go about in vacations to educate the villagers on their condition, their rulers and on their country geographically and historically. The unemployed teacher who would likewise tour the villages would have, the speaker assured, sufficient food and clothing, besides respect and utility for transcending any position they might occupy in any school or college.

If other countries like Japan during a period of less than forty years had liquidated illiteracy and could now claim literacy to the extent of 98 per cent the reason which made this possible should be investigated.

WRONG NOTION

Society should not merely pay empty personal respect to the teacher but should make his pecuniary position comfortable. But if Society could not afford, the teacher must understand the limitations of the public rather than sit still and look for a job. "Either you go back to the ideal of the teacher," the lecturer observed, "or you make it a pure profession, saying if you can't afford me, you can't have me."

"Speaking as a public man," the speaker continued, "I entirely deny the validity of the first claim."

The present system of education had outlived itself. It was mooted when the Government of the country was being organised and now bore no relation to the purpose of life.

The immediate objective necessitated a recognition of the peculiar conditions in the country. Were they going to sit still till improved conditions appeared? Would the masses have to wait till then? It was not a consummation they would wish.

TEACHER'S DHARMA

The lecturer then dwelt on the teacher's obligations or Dharma. He ought to know that he was only concerned with bringing into being citizens who could be proud units of the country to which he belonged. The whole system of administration at present had little or no human element at all. The teacher was more obsessed with his prospects and the anxiety of satisfying his superiors than devoting attention to the class-room. It was run more or less like the police department.

Indian history was now taught to students beginning from the first Governor General as though they were to be taught only how they were conquered.

The teacher's first duty would be to inspire self-respect in the citizen and make him believe that he was equal to any other citizen in the other countries.

WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS

Organising Secretary Of Ensuing Congress Arrives In India

Mr. Arthur Jackman, the Organising Secretary of the ensuing Congress of the World Fellowship of Faiths to be held in London, in July, 1936, arrived in Bombay on Thursday by the P. & O. mail boat "Rajputana" on his way to Adyar, where he would attend the Theosophical Convention and the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Theosophical Society. Mrs. Josephine Ransom, Secretary of the British Section of the Theosophical Society, London, arrived by the same boat.

In a statement to the press, Mr. Jackman said that one of his main objects in coming to India was that of popularising the Congress and enlisting support of representative Indians for the function. As the Congress was an entirely non-party organisation, united by a central spiritual idea and as it was supported in England by representatives of all political parties, and heads of religious denominations like the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York, he felt that from India too, the response would be in consonance with the traditions of this great country.

Mr. Jackman would be staying in India till the end of December and before he sails he would be glad to give any information on the subject. His address is care of Thos. Cook & Sons, Ltd., Bombay.

The Government of India (Reprinting) Bill passed the third reading in the House of Lords without discussion. The Bill has been sent to the House of Commons.

Professor Dr. Lugar, the well-known physician of Vienna who has come to India on a short visit, was entertained at dinner by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad at the Willingdon Sports Club on Wednesday last.

NOTICE AGAINST CITY FATHERS

Lahore Park Residents Allege Insanitary Conditions

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

A notice of civil suit to be filed by certain residents of Saadi Park, a new 'Abadi' of Lahore against the Lahore Municipal Committee, claiming damages for alleged insenitary conditions and relief from those conditions for the future, has been served on the Committee through its Secretary

The plaintiffs, who include two lawyers and two Government servants, claim that the residents of Saadi Park spent their money on raising the level of the streets so as to ensure the flow of storm water through an underground drain.

'The Municipal authorities,' according to the plaintiffs, instead of feeling obliged to these philanthropic persons, removed the earth work from the streets with the result that this area has been converted into regular swamp, emitting offensive and foul smells, breeding germs and causing widespread disease.

Besides damage to buildings on account of the accumulated water, which percolates into their foundations, they (plaintiffs) have to incur heavy medical bills.

The signatories of the notice claim, among other things, that the level of the streets be raised and an outlet found for storm water.

If the committee fail to satisfy the signatories of the notice, they intend to move a court of law to issue an injunction compelling the committee to satisfy their claims.—United Press.

PRIMARY F.R.C.S. IN CALCUTTA

One Of The Examiners Arrives In India

Professor of Physiology, Bristol University, Dr. Buckmaster, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.Ph. (Oxon), one of the two examiners of the Primary Fellowship Examination of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, arrived in Bombay by the P. & O. Mailboat s.s. "Rajputana," on Thursday, on his way to Calcutta, where the examination is to be conducted from December 19, to December 28. About 70 students from all parts of India are appearing for the examination.

Dr. Buckmaster is the examiner in Physiology, Dr. Gordon Taylor, who is the examiner in Anatomy, and the Secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons, are flying to Calcutta from London, within the next few days and they will join Dr. Buckmaster.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" the Doctor said that the purpose of holding the examination in India was to help as far as possible the students who wished to take higher examination. Otherwise the students would have to come to England at considerable expense. This was a gesture on the part of the Royal College of Surgeons to assist the students in India to remove the disadvantage. The standard of the examination would be maintained and the examiners were the same in England as in India.

A correspondent writes:—Mrs. Sharadabai, wife of Nyaya-Ratna Dhundiraj Shastri Vinod, of Bombay, died of anaemia, on Tuesday last. Mrs Vinod had studied 'Yoga-Sutras" of Patanjali and used to propound them with lucidity and learning.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

"The Silver Key"

Inspector Wade

YOU CAN'T GET AWAY WITH THIS! -THE ROADS ARE ALIVE WITH POLICE!
I BROKE THRU THAT BARRICADE, DIDN'T I?- AND I'VE GOT ANOTHER TRICK UP MY SLEEVE!
I'M TURNING OFF THIS ROAD ONTO A SECRET ROAD OF MY OWN!- THEY'LL NEVER RESCUE YOU!
DONAVAN ARRIVES AT THE WRECKED BARRICADE
ANY NEWS?
YES!-AND ALL BAD!- THE CAR BROKE THRU HERE--AND THERE'S NO TRACE OF IT FARTHER UP THE ROAD!- IT'S DISAPPEARED!
DISAPPEARED?- THEN WADE'S AS GOOD AS DEAD!
11-20
© 1935, King Features Syndicate, Inc., Great Britain rights reserved.
LYMAN ANDERSON

"Aussies" Cut Sorry Figure At Allahabad

Visitors Make Lowest Score Of Tour; 89 For 9 And Match Ends In Draw

THE SCORE

U. P. Selected Team (1st Innings)	*137*
Australians (for 9 wickets)	*89*

For the first time in the Tour the Australians cut a sorry figure in the two-day match at Allahabad against U.P.'s selected Eleven.

Early Collapse

Commencing batting at noon the Visitors had an early collapse losing three of their wickets for 15 runs. Ryder and Tarrant made a great stand and succeeded in stopping the rot.

U. P. Bowling Tells

But the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram relied on the Home Team's bowlers Shahabuddin and Salauddin who took 3 and 4 wickets respectively.

The Australian first innings closed at 89 for 9, the Match thereby ending in a draw.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

The remaining three U. P. wickets (the side were playing twelve men) fell this morning in 40 minutes and the Home Side were all out for 137 runs. The best innings for U.P. was that played by the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram who showed great dash and enterprise both against Leather and Oxenham.

This morning Leather bowled Alexander at 124 and nine runs were then added all being to credit of the Maharajkumar. The latter was bowled the same bowler in attempting a pull. Vizianagram's forty included six hits to boundary.

The innings closed at 11-50 for 137 runs.

EARLY DISASTER

Besides losing Morrisby's wicket off the first ball of the innings, the Australians had three wickets down for 15 when they went in against the U.P. team at noon. Two excellent catches by the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram and an equally good catch by Bolam behind the wicket were responsible for this sensational result. Morrisby attempted to cut the very first ball he received from Shahabuddin, U.P.'s speed merchant, and mistiming it was caught by the Home Captain. Bryant was joined by Love. Salauddin the other fast bowler was swinging away to leg and off an attempted leg-glide when Bolam wicket-keeper, caught the ball low on the leg side (12-2-4). Henry joined Love and before he had broken his duck hooked the ball into the hands of the Maharajkumar at the short-leg (15-3-0).

BAD COLLAPSE

Ahmad Kamal bowled Love at 25 and the Australian were four down for 29. Ryder and Oxenham attempted to stem the tide of the disaster by a steady play but Shahabuddin coming on again clean bowled Oxenham for three (33-5-3). This was the first time that the Australians had suffered such a collapse in this tour.

Tarrant joined Ryder for the sixth wicket and ran a risky single and it was good to see the two veterans trying to retrieve the game when younger men had failed. At lunch the score was 35 for 5 wickets.

KEEN TUSSLE

There was an exceedingly keen tussle for mastery between the bowlers and batsmen on resumption. With half of their side out the Australians were still over a hundred runs behind their opponents and they were not definitely fighting with their back to the wall. Tarrant—it may be noted that Tarrant was captaining the Australians in this match and not Ryder—was masterful and in spite of his handicap of age actually commandeered the bowling until he saw that the critical phase had passed. Ryder was running up the wicket to every stroke of Tarrant but the latter was sending him back to his crease with a stentorian "no."

U. P. RELIES ON BOWLERS

The Maharajkumar on his part relied entirely on his fast bowlers, Shahabuddin and Salauddin, to get the wickets. Amidst this keen struggle Bolam had the mortification to drop Ryder off Salauddin after nearly holding a catch. After that Ryder played very strongly seeing that Tarrant was inclined to be static and hit two fours in quick succession. Tarrant got two and four through slips sending up fifty on the board after innings had lasted 110 minutes, the slowest half century the Australians made so far. At 3-5 p.m. the score was 57 for five.

Tarrant was seeing the ball well and he played even the fast bowlers most confidently. Eventually he took as runner (Bryant) and the runs came more freely. Ryder hooked and drove with great certainty and power. Seventy appeared on the board in 135 minutes.

DISTRESS BOWLERS

The partnership appeared to have collared the bowling but Shahabuddin coming on again had Ryder l.b.w. The Australian captain and Manager had added a valuable 46 for the sixth wicket (79-6-38). Mair joint Tarrant but he played on to Palia (81-7-0). Joe Davis who like Tarrant was included in the team on account of Australian casualties now came in. The Maharajkumar at once placed two fielders at silly midoff and silly midon for Davis, both within two yards of the bat. Joe was like a rock and played as well as the veteran at other end.

LOWEST SCORE OF TOUR

Joe Davis was clean bowled by Salauddin when there were still twenty minutes to go. Young Davis who belongs to the same club as Macartney's (The Gordon District Club) has given a very impressive display as fielder, he being about the third man as any among Australians. Tarrant was bowled at 89. He was batting for two hours and had played a captain's innings. Salauddin bowled Alexander with his very next ball and the Australians were out for their smallest score of any innings in this tour.

The team leaves at once within half an hour for Indore.

SCORES.

U. P. SELECTED (1st Innings.)

Akhtar Husain c Oxenham b Tarrant	23
Asad Wahab b Alexander	4
Palia c Oxenham, b Mair ..	24
Bobby Zahiruddin b Alexander	0
Ahmad Kamal c Davis b Mair	13
Elhance st. Love b Tarrant ..	2
Maharajkumar of Vizianagram b Leather	40
Shahabuddin c Leather b Mair	0
M. Salauddin c Hendry b Mair	16
J. E. Alexander b Leather ..	0
I. Bolam b Oxenham ..	1
U. S. Gupta (not out)	2
Extras	7
Total	137

AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings)

Morrisby c Maharajkumar of Vizianagram b Shahabuddin	0
Bryant c Bolam b Salauddin	4
Love b Ahmad Kamal	17
Hendry c Maharajkumar b Alexander ..	0
Oxenham b Shahabuddin ..	3
Ryder l.b.w. b Shahabuddin...	38
Mair b Palia	0
Tarrant b Salauddin	22
Davis b Salauddin	1
Leather not out	2
Alexander b Salauddin	0
Extras	2
Total	89

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Shahabuddin 16/3/27/3.
Salauddin 13.3/4/25/4.
Alexander 2/0/13/1.
Kamal 3/0/5/0.
Zahiruddin 11/3/8/1.
Palia 11/3/9/1.
Fall of wickets: 1/0: 2/12; 3/15; 4/29; 5/33; 6/79; 7/79/ 8/81.

Corporation's Condolence For Late S. K. Pupala

His House Was Centre Of Social, Political And Welfare Activities, Says Mayor

"Mr. Pupala's seat will be filled up in the Municipal Corporation from the constituency he represented, viz.:—"E" Ward but so far as his activities regarding social, political and welfare work were concerned, there will remain void." With these words, Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor, paid his tribute in the Municipal Corporation on Thursday while referring to the death of Mr. S. K. Pupala, who represented "E" Ward in the Corporation for the past many years.

Centre Of Activity

Mr. Nariman said by the death of Mr. Pupala the Corporation and the City had lost a valuable citizen but particularly the "E" Ward where he was very popular on acount of his social, welfare and political work. His house in Kamatipura was a centre of these activities and there was not a downtrodden or illiterate man who went to him for help who returned without receiving any assistance.

Prof. V. G. Rao then moved:—"That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the sad and premature death on Thursday, the 12th December, 1935, of Mr. S. K. Pupala, who was a member of the Corporation for nearly seven years and of the Schools Committee for over 3 years and who in these and various other capacities rendered useful services to the City in general and the "E" Ward in particular and by whose death the City has lost a public spirited citizen and the Corporation a useful councillor.

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

"That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Corporation do now adjourn without transacting any business to-day."

SACRIFICES FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. S. K. Patil seconded the proposition and said that Mr. Pupala had made sacrifices for the cause of the Congress which very few had done. Their sympathies went towards his widowed mother who had the misfortune to lose four sons one after the other in her old age.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, Dr. S. P. Mehta, Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, Dr. C. J. Cursetji and Mr. Shivdas Chapsey supported the proposition which was carried standing as a mark of respect.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The inquest was held to-day on the body of Haibulla Jamadar a Mahomedan who was knocked down by a Bandra Taxi No. Y 8381 on Tuesday at 8 p.m.. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious condition where he is stated to have expired the next day.

A verdict of death due to shock and haemorrhage as a result of being accidentally knocked down by a Taxi at the junction of Mohomedali Road and Pydhoine Road" was recorded by the Coroner's Jury.

Prabhasi Nathu (25) was produced before the Girgaum Police Court to-day on a charge of causing death by rash act. The accused was arrested on November 28 last.

Hiralal, the victim of the alleged outrage was found dead on the footpath of the Kalbadevi Road, on the same day.

The accused was remanded till the 23rd instant.

Another repetition of the unfortunate "segree" fatalities occurred yesterday, when a Hindu woman Mongibai Premji, aged 32, was severely burnt due to her 'sari' catching fire while she was engaged in cooking food at his residence at Ghatkopar.

Premji Vasanji, a broker, the husband of the deceased, in his evidence stated that yesterday at 6 p.m. he received a telephone message that his wife had sustained burns. Witness hurried home and found her in a critical condition. She further made a statement to him to the effect that she had kept a lighted 'segree' underneath the shelf on a wall while cooking food. She got up to take a vessel from the shelf, when her 'sari' coming in contact with the flames from the 'segree' got ablaze.

Pending further evidence, hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

Bajpai Meets Govt. Agent In Ceylon

RAMNAD, Dec. 10.

Sir Girja and Lady Bajpai visited Rameshwaram on Monday.

While returning Sir Girja Bajpai inspected the Mondaram quarantine camp where he spent sometime discussing with the Agent to the Government of India in Ceylon about Ceylon Labour conditions.—A. P.

Bombay Beat Maharashtra In Ranji Tourney

JAI JUST MISSES CENTURY

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Dec. 12.

In the Inter-Provincial Ranji Trophy match between Maharashtra and Bombay. Maharashtra finished their first innings after having added five runs to their overnight score after playing for ten minutes this morning. The total of Maharashtra's first innings is 228 runs Datar was held by Divekar off Richards in his second over.

With a lead of 80 runs the Bombay opened their second innings with Hindlekar and Kadri.

At lunch interval the side had scored 102 runs for the loss of three wickets.

BOMBAY 2ND INNINGS

Hindlekar and Kadri opened Bombay's second innings, Sane taking the attack from Council Hall end. Hindlekar opened his account with three off Sane's third ball, Kadri driving the next for four. But with the last ball of his over Sane dismissed Kadri clean bowling him (7—1—4). This wicket fell within five minutes of the start of the game.

Champak Mehta came next but had to play some overs before cracking his duck with a four off Sane. Datar had opened the attack from the Gymkhana end. Quick changes in bowling were effected but with no effect and both batsmen found very little difficulty in taking the score to 50 after 55 minutes' play.

Datar, who had meanwhile came from the Council Hall end, claimed Hindlekar leg before when he had stayed for 65 minutes at the wicket (59—2—33).

Deodhar (captain) himself took bowling from the Gymkhana end, Sohoni being brought from the other end. The score was above 80 when Sohoni shattered Bhagwandas's wicket who was assisting Champak. 83-3-10).

Jai now joined Mehta who hoisted 100 on the board by scoring a boundary for the last ball before lunch when the score was 102 runs for three wickets.

JAI-CHAMPAK PARTNERSHIP

Resuming the play after lunch Champak and Jai took their own time to settle down. But they soon began hitting out and runs came on at good speed. The score had mounted to 140 when Champak Mehta pulled two successive deliveries to square-leg to the boundary reaching his individual 50 by the first and hoisting 150 with the second, Sohoni in this over yielding 12 runs Devadhar tried Nagarwalla who proved costly giving 15 runs in three overs. The board had showed 180 when with a single off Nazir Ali. Jai completed 100 runs of his partnership with Champak, at the same time reaching his own individual 50 (Champak 72). These 100 runs had been gathered in 80 minutes. Driving Nazir for a single Champak soon telegraphed 200 when play had lasted 205 minutes. Jai had wellnigh equalled Champak's individual score and probabilities were scarce that either batsman would miss a century when Nazir Ali bowling from the Gymkhana end clean-bowled him. (215-4-73). Champak played for 210 minutes and hit 13 fours.

Havewalla coming next tried to sky sixers, but could not succeed even after changing the bat. Mohoni next successfully appealed for leg before against Havewalla. (231-5-9), whose place was filled by Khote.

At tea time Bombay's 2nd innings' score was 239 runs for 5 wickets. The Jai-Champak partnership yielded 132 runs before Nazir Ali clean-bowled Mehta for 78. Havewalla was leg before to Mohoni for 9.

JAI MISSES CENTURY.

Resuming play after lunch Bombay lost Khote whom Datar clean-bowled. (240-6-6). 250 were next hoisted Jai himself being 95 at fifteen after tea. He had added two runs to his total when Mohoni bowling from the Gymkhana end shattered his wicket with the first ball of his fresh over. (291-9-24). Deodhar in the 165 minutes and it was unfortu-

(Continued in Col. 4).

MR. FAZLUL HUQ RESIGNS

Chairmanship Of Bengal Conference Reception Committee

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

The Associated Press learns that Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, M.L.A., Mayor of Calcutta and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Bengal Provincial Conference to be held at the end of December in south Calcutta has resigned from chairmanship as two groups of Bengal Congress have not been able to come to an agreed, settlement as to the constitution of various sub-committees of the Reception Committee.

Efforts are being made by numerous friends to persuade Mr. Huq to reconsider his decision.—A. P.

REDUCTION OF HOURS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Question Will Come Up Before I. L. Conference In June Next

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

The Government of India has just received an intimation that the International Labour Conference session begins at Geneva on the fourth of June, 1936.

The Conference will consider the question of the reduction in hours of work in the textile industry in addition to subjects announced on September 30.—A.P.

(Continued From Col. 7).

nate that he should have missed his individual century by a narrow margin of three runs when he seemed to be almost sure of it.

Divekar who had replaced Khote could not stand longer by the side of Wadkar who had filled Jai's place as Datar pulled the bells off his wicket. (265-8-6). Richards coming next gave two successive catches off Deodhar at long-on but Sohoni refused to accept them. Richards soon however, brought Kalapesi in by being leg-before in Devadhar's next over. (291-9-24). Deodhar in the same over held Kalapesi on his own ball. (295-10-2). The stumps were then drawn for the day, Maharashtra not accepting to play for five minutes at their disposal.

Bombay wins on strength of the score at the first innings which was 308 and 228 respectively of Bombay and Maharashtra.

Scores:—

Bombay (1st Innings) 308

MAHARASHTRA (1st Innings).

Nimbalkar, c Kalapesi, b Divekar	29
Sane, c Divekar, b Wadkar ...	7
Naidu, c Divekar, b Wadkar	11
Nagarwala, c Khote, b Wadkar	15
Nazir Ali (run out)	63
Deodhar, 1-b-w, b Richards ...	32
Deshmukh, b Kalapesi	42
Mohoni, 1-b-w, b Kalapesi	0
Sohoni (not out)	5
Doctor, b Richards	0
Datar, c Divekar, b Richards	8
Extras	16
Total	228

BOMBAY (2nd Innings)

Hindlekar, l.b.w. b Datar ..	33
Kadri b Sane	4
Mehta b Nazir Ali	78
Jai b Mohoni	97
Havewalla l.b.w. b Mohoni ..	9
Khote b Datar	6
Wadkar (not out)	12
Divekar b Datar	6
Richards l.b.w. b Deodhar ..	24
Kalapesi c and b Deodhar ..	2
Extras	15
Total	295

BOWLING ANALYSIS

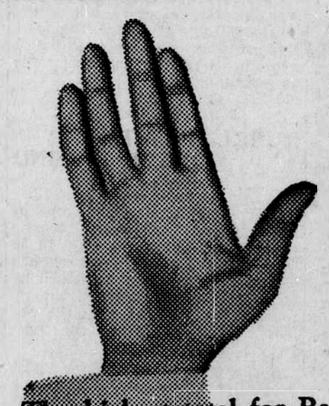
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mohoni	20	3	58	2
Datar	31	11	68	3
Sane	6	1	23	1
Deshmukh	9	3	22	0
Nazir Ali	10	2	28	1
Devadhar	10	3	29	2
Sohoni	8	2	25	1
Nimbalkar	2	0	13	0
Nagarwalla	3	0	15	0

COUPON

10 This coupon will count as 10 points towards your collection. Only one coupon of this date from each advertisement may be included by each competitor.

"Chronicle" 13th Dec. 1935.

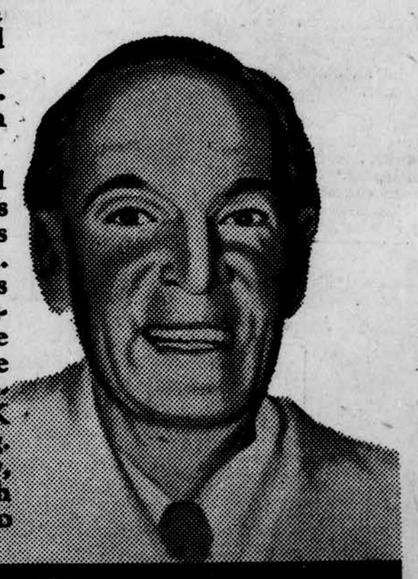
10 VALUABLE CASH PRIZES!



Here is a simple prize contest arranged for Polson's Coffee consumers in appreciation of their steady support. Consumers are requested to collect the "Calculation" coupons from 1 lb. tins. of Polson's French and Polson's Royal Blend Pure Coffee, add the number from each coupon to form a score, or total, and submit the same by Registered post with coupons for verification, on or before the closing date. The holders of the ten highest totals will be entitled to sell their coupons to Polson Manufacturing Co. for Rs. 6,000 as follows:—

The highest total for Rs. 3,000/- The second highest for Rs. 1,000/-. Third Rs. 750/-. Fourth Rs. 500/-. Fifth Rs. 250/-. Sixth Rs. 150/-. Seventh Rs. 125/-. Eighth Rs. 100/-. Ninth Rs. 75/-. Tenth Rs. 50/-.

Each coupon bears a number, from 1 to 3 figures, forming different values for calculation. Except for a few blanks all one lb. tins contain one coupon. Entries must state number of coupons submitted, with total score. For example:—10 "fives," 2 "fifties," 3 "one hundreds," total 450, or as the case may be. Each entry must have competitor's name and address in BLOCK LETTERS and must reach Polson Mfg. Co., 211-219 Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, *by Registered Post*, not later than 6th MARCH 1936, after which date no entry will be accepted.



POLSON'S COFFEE

For Lung Troubles

Colds, Coughs, all Chest Affections

For any weakness of throat or chest, or any tendency to tuberculosis; for a troublesome cough, bronchitis or any chest affection, the standard approved treatment is a course of Angier's Emulsion.

It soothes and strengthens the lungs, promotes appetite, greatly improves digestion, and exerts a pronounced tonic, invigorating influence upon the general health. No mother should be without a bottle of Angier's Emulsion in the house. Remember—Angier's is the most palatable of all emulsions, and it agrees perfectly with delicate sensitive stomachs.

"I have prescribed Angier's frequently."

A doctor writes:—"Some two months ago I had occasion to try Angier's Emulsion personally for a troublesome and worrying cough. In a few days my appetite commenced to return, and in a short time my cough completely disappeared. I still continue taking Angier's and have prescribed it frequently."

(Signed)————, M.B.

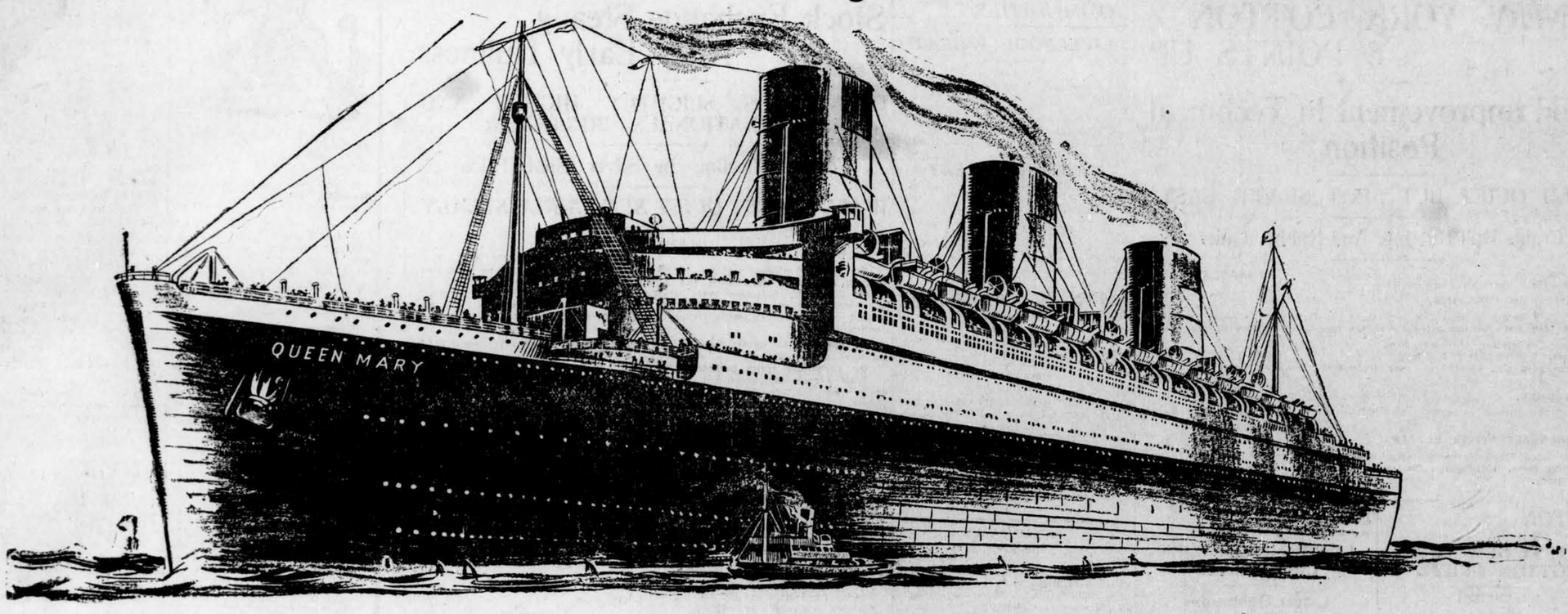
Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

ANGIER'S EMULSION

ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

AND NOW THE "QUEEN MARY"!



The propelling machinery of this Queen of the Seas will be lubricated with GARGOYLE DTE MARINE OILS, sister products of GARGOYLE DTE OILS, already pre-eminent in industrial service, and made by the manufacturers of

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

V. 89

STANDARD-VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Lancashire Leader Under Fire Of Cross-Examination

(Continued from Page 12.)

us. From the Indian point of view we contend that the great development of the Indian industry which the figures bear out has taken place under a system of an average duty, and there is no reason to suppose that an average duty will not meet the requirements of India equally well in the future.

The Indian industry developed satisfactorily with an average duty much lower than at present as is shown by the rising line of Indian production on the charts in the years before 1930.

In conclusion, I should like to say, on behalf of the Lancashire interests which my colleagues and I represent here, that a strong conviction is held that unless a substantial duty reduction be made effective in the near future, it will prove quite impossible to stem the declining tide of United Kingdom trade, and in a short space of time it will be of negligible proportions.

The elimination of United Kingdom trade would mean that so many million yards less of imported goods would be on the market but it by no means guarantees that the Indian mills would be able to sell the same quantity in addition to their present output, or that they would find their industry more profitable. We therefore leave our case in the hands of the Board, in the earnest hope that their judgment may be a favourable one.

UNANSWERABLE QUESTIONS

Sir Alexander Murray, the Chairman, examined Mr. Angus Campbell on certain points arising out of the oral statement made by the latter. Neither the questions or the answers were audible to the Press.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, in beginning his examination of the Leader of the delegation said that the Delegation had claimed to be fully representative of all the textile interests of the United Kingdom. In the statements made the delegation had approved of the terms of reference of the Tariff Board.

He was afraid, from most of the points that had been raised by the delegation, that the delegation had not fully understood the terms of reference. In a way the Tariff Board was a judicial body having powers to rule out irrelevant points. The main question that was to be considered by the Tariff Board was the protection to the Indian Textile Industry. Political considerations would not be considered by the Board.

He wanted to know from Mr. Campbell what exactly was their case for the reduction of tariff duty and how Mr. Campbell had thought it should be reduced.

Mr. Campbell stated that they had produced facts and figures to show that the Indian protective duty was too high.

Indian Mills Losses

Mr. Rahimtoola: You have something in your mind by which the Indian industry could be properly protected. What is it?—(Reply not audible.)

Q.: You have referred in your statement to the Mody-Lees pact and say that you have fulfilled your part of the contract. On what exactly do you base your case for a reduction in the protective duty?

Mr. Campbell was understood to say that they based their case on the import figures and the price differences between the Indian and United Kingdom goods.

Asked as to how they arrived at the costings, he stated that it included only the production cost and insurance and nothing else.

Q.: Have you any idea whether Indian mills are making profits?

Mr. Campbell stated that one of them did make profits.

Mr. Rahimtoola said that from the figures submitted to the Board by the Millowners' Association the facts seems to be different. Both in 1933 and '34 the Indian mill industry recorded huge losses. In 1933 it was Rs. 1,33,000,000. The speaker knew that some of the mills did declare dividends but they were due to the interest obtained from certain investments. He wanted to know from Mr. Campbell as to what exactly was in his mind when he said that the Indian mills were making profits. There was no answer.

Mr. Campbell agreed that the world depression started in 1930 in all commodities. It was in April, said Mr. Rahimtoola that 3 1/2 per cent duty on Lancashire goods and 20 per cent duty on Japanese goods was imposed. Then came the boycott of British goods and the boycott was over in 1931 when a pact was arrived at between Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi. He wanted to know what would be the exact figures that Mr. Campbell would take as being decline under normal conditions.

Mr. Campbell said the decline was intensive in 1933 due to Japanese competition and that was only for seven months. It was not possible to put the finger on any definite figure and say that it was responsible for the decline.

Mr. Rahimtoola wanted to know if Mr. Campbell had been able to inquire as to who were the consumers of the goods imported from United Kingdom. He was under the impression that most of those goods were catered for the urban areas and not rural areas. In recent years the purchasing power of the urban areas had gone down due to heavy taxation by Central Provincial and Municipal taxation. Thus it would be seen that the decrease in the duty would not increase the consuming power unless the purchasing power was increased.

Mr. Campbell thought that the imported goods were being used by the whole of India.

No Duty Really

Mr. Rahimtoola further stated that the Bombay millowners stated in their memorandum that, while protection had been given by one hand it was being taken away by another. The Marwari Chamber of Commerce had stated in their representation that Lancashire was always in a position of advantage specially due to the exchange rate of 12 1/2 per cent. That meant that Lancashire goods were coming to India without any duty. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rahimtoola then referred to the paragraph in Mr. Campbell's statement regarding the Mody-Lees pact and wanted to get certain points cleared. Mr. Campbell was heard to say that no purpose would be served by referring to the Mody-Lees pact.

Mr. Rahimtoola: You have raised two specific points on the Mody-Lees pact.

And if you do not want to press them, I leave the Mody-Lees Pact alone.

Relations With Sir Homi.

After some more discussion Mr. Rahimtoola said: "I have no desire to bring in the pact at all. I am not talking about the friendly relations that you might have with the Central Cotton Committee or Sir Hormusji Mody. You might decide all that with Sir H. Mody. I wanted to discuss the points since you had raised the Mody-Lees Pact in your oral statement."

Mr. Rahimtoola wanted to know what Mr. Campbell meant by his statement that there was undue advance in the Indian textile industry. As he understood the tariff duty, it was meant for the development of the industrial concerns of the country. Referring to the statement that there was over-production in India, Mr. Rahimtoola asked, "Shall we ask the Indian industrial concerns to stop producing textile goods?" (Laughter). The speaker thought that there could be no over-production as long as foreign goods were being consumed by the country.

Quality of Indian Goods.

Mr. Rahimtoola wanted to know his impression of the Indian produced goods. Mr. Campbell was understood to remark: "We do not want to cast any aspersion on Indian products."

Mr. Rahimtoola said that he did not suggest anything like that. What he wanted to know from Mr. Campbell, who was an experienced man, was what was his opinion about the goods that were produced by Indian mills.

Mr. Campbell replied that recently the United Kingdom were producing only finer quality of cloth of well-known trade marks.

Nearly half an hour was spent in clearing up the question as to which were the United Kingdom goods which were facing keen competition with Indian produced goods.

Mr. Rahimtoola was not satisfied with the explanation given by Messrs. Campbell, Streat and Clegg, regarding the method by which the delegation arrived at the average costings of Indian goods and the United Kingdom goods. The Indian goods were taken from India and the costing decided upon in Lancashire at 13 different times to arrive at an average, while only three costings of the United Kingdom goods was taken to arrive at a similar average.

Mr. Campbell promised to give a detailed explanation on this point at a later stage.

Last Thing He Wanted.

Referring to the statement of Mr. Campbell that, after the Japanese quota was fixed, the bulk of business went to India, Mr. Rahimtoola asked what exactly Mr. Campbell meant by that statement. "What did you want? Did you want that the bulk shou'd go to the United Kingdom after the Japanese quota had been fixed?" (Laughter).

Mr. Campbell said that is the last thing in the world that he wanted.

Mr. Rahimtoola: Then why complain about it?

Referring to another paragraph about the specific duty in Mr. Campbell's statement in which he had stated that the duty must be made uniform, Mr. Rahimtoola wanted to know if it was the intention of the Lancashire delegation that the specific duty should be abolished.

Mr. Campbell, after consulting Mr. Streat said that was exactly what they desired.

At this stage, Sir Alexander Murray gave Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, the other member of the Board, chance to examine, Mr. Campbell on the first two statements which had been dealt with by Mr. Rahimtoola.

BASIS OF PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

Dewan Bahadur Mudaliar made a statement at the outset that he was a newcomer to the Board and he wanted to be enlightened on the several points at issue. The basis of protective duties to be imposed by any tariff Board would be the production cost in the country and the foreign production costs. The same had been the recommendations of the Fiscal Committee. If the Tariff Board in India had not followed that policy it was due to several difficulties that they were faced with. He wanted to know from Mr. Campbell if he was in a position to satisfy the Board of the costing of Lancashire goods so that they may be in a position to check Lancashire costings as well as Indian costings. In the absence of details, therefore, Mr. Campbell's statement was only an indication and not an absolute indication of the inflation in prices. Sir Alexander Murray stated that he was also experiencing the same difficulty.

Mr. Campbell agreed that it was one thing to believe the figures given as correct and another for the Board to decide on protective duties on the strength of those figures.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Streat agreed that when an industry asked for protective duties from the Tariff Board it obviously meant that fair selling price was not in existence.

The examination of Mr. Campbell had not completed when the Tariff Board rose for the day.

FOR SEASON TICKET HOLDERS

High Court Quashes Conviction Of Boy Who Left Season Ticket At Home

The holder of a season ticket who was fined one rupee by Dr. Moos, Hon. Magistrate, Esplanade Court, for travelling without a ticket made a successful appeal to the High Court.

The accused, a boy of tender years, boarded a local train at Masjid station and alighted at Victoria Terminus station where he was charged Re. 1-6 as he could not produce his season ticket which he had forgotten. As he could not pay the charge, he was placed before the Hon. Magistrate.

Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Divatia, in allowing the appeal, observed that the magistrate had convicted the boy of travelling without a ticket on his admitting the fact, but he had not taken into consideration his explanation that he had forgotten his season ticket. The Magistrate ought to have recorded the explanation as well as the accused's admission.

DO AWAY WITH DUTY ON ELECTRICITY

Special Corporation Meeting To Consider Matter

A requisition signed by several councillors has been sent to the Mayor to call a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider the question of appointing a Committee to prepare a suitable draft representation to Government requesting them to do away with the duty on the consumption of electrical energy at present imposed by Government.

In pursuance of this requisition, a Special Meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay is called for Thursday, December 19 at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) at the Municipal Office.

It is proposed to hold a conference of Talukdars and other landholders in Kathiawar to determine their place and political status under the new Constitution.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 8 POINTS UP

Good Improvement In Technical Position

GOLD QUIET BUT SPOT SILVER EASY

Grains Dull But Jute And Rubber Quiet

BOMBAY, Dec. 12.

On Thursday crossrates were quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton presented a very steady undertone on account of much improved technical position after the recent liquidation caused by the silver imbroglio. The closing tone was firm.

GOLD QUIET AND SILVER EASY.

London gold was quiet and spot silver easy. Forward silver was not quoted.

GRAINS DULL.

Wheat and linseed ruled dull with little activity, Jute and rubber were quiet.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES BETTER.

The London Stock Exchange lacked interest owing to the absence of any stimulating news. Giltedged securities were somewhat better on some scattered enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1936.)

New York, Dec. 12.

Previous closing	11.15
To-day's opening	11.20
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	11.23
Difference	+.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

Previous closing	6.33
To-day's opening	6.22
Difference	—.11
To-day's closing	6.18
Difference	—.15

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 218-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 12.

With the technical condition much improved as a result of liquidation caused by silver imbroglio the market displayed better sentiment and lower levels attracted fairly good buying from local and foreign interests but the delay in the decision by the supreme court on the AAA and the bankhead act checked bullish enterprise and price movements were slow and small.

Trading in March opened at 11.20 i.e. 5 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on trade buying and covering which offset lower Liverpool advices while selling pressure was absent with March hovering around 11.21 with a very steady undertone.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.23 with a rise of 8 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 12.

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (11.61/11.61) 11.40/11.38
March (11.40/11.37) 11.20/11.20
May (not received) 11.10/11.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.37) 6.25
American March (6.35) 6.22
Egyptian January (9.27) 9.00
Egyptian March (8.97) 8.72

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved between Rs. 217-12 and Rs. 218-12 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 218-8 with New York futures 6 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Silver opened easy at Rs. 58/8, 58/9 and 58/12. The market was quiet and inactive with activity restrained by prevailing uncertainties abroad while weaker London cables were without effect owing to limits set by the bullion board. Prices closed steady at Rs. 58/8, 58/8 and 58/11.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/14/9, 34/14/9 and 34/14. Very little activity prevailed here owing to the lack of speculative interest while the uncertainty with regard to foreign silver developments checked trading. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/14/6, 34/14/6 and 34/13/9.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Limited Turnover In Coals

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

Jutes ruled quiet but steady and business reported was on a moderate scale. In coals only limited turnover took place at about more or less quotation prices Teas were practically neglected. In Miscellaneous Burn and Co. ordy were strong feature of importance while others were more or less unchanged. Government securities were quiet but steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three per cent paper 86/10 small lot, Three and a half per cent paper 96/4, Three and a half per cent Loan 1947/50 105/4 small lot, Four per cent loan 1960/70 110/8 small lot. Four per cent Loan 1943 108/9, Five per cent loan 1940/43 110/14, Five per cent loan 1939/4 109/3 small lot, Five per cent loan 1945/55 119/7, Five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 108/10 small lot.

Banks:—Central Bank 38, Imperial Bank fully paid 1588, Reserve Bank 130/4.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Lt. 68, Hoshiarpur Dosd 94/8 small lot, Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur 134, Tezpore Baliapara pref 89.

Cottons:—New Victoria ordy 1/6.

Coals:—Amalgamated 29 ex div, Bengal 275, Burrakur 13/2 small lots, Equitable 37/8 small lots.

Jutes:—Alliance pref 127 small lots, Agarpara 23/4, Anglo India 430/8 small lot, Bally 198, Barnagore 140 small lot, Belvedere 342, Birla ordy 14/12 small lots, Birla pref 113/8, Cheviot 192 small lots, Clive ordy 26, Empire 30/8, Howrah 64, Hukumchand ordy 11/12, Hukumchand pref 114 small lots, India 336, Kamarhatty 538, Lansdowne 143, Nuddea 50, Orient 180 small lots, Reliance 71/8 small lot, Reliance pref 157.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 8/1, Jubbulpore elec. 12, U. P. elec. 161 small lot, Arthur Butler ordy 13/12, Burn and Co., ordy 295/8, Indian Iron and steel 9/1, B. I. Corporation ordy. 4/2, Indian Cables 5/2, Titaghur paper ordy 25/8 small lots, Titaghur paper defd 10/10 small lot, Bengal Assam Steamship ordy 223/8, India Genl. Navigation ordy 100, India General Navigation pref 131.

Sugars:—Punjab Sugar Mills ordy 269/8 small lots, Rohtas ordy 13/8, Rohtas pref 135.

Teas:—Hattikbira 24/8, Tezpore ordy 9/6.

Debentures:—Seven per cent 1932/40/42 Hukumchand Jute Mills 113.—A.P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Dec. 12.

Previous closing	4.92 1/2
To-day's opening	4.92 1/2
To-day's closing	4.92 3/8

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec. 12.

Previous closing	4.92 9/16
To-day's opening	4.92 1/2
To-day's closing	4.92 9/16
Difference	unchanged

FRANC RATE

London, Dec. 12.

Previous closing	74.57
To-day's opening	74.59
To-day's closing	74.43
Difference	—.14

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 12.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92 1/2 and then slightly improved to 4.92 9/16 thereafter showing an easier tendency.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.92 9/16.

Franc opened at 74.59 and then fell to 74.57 subsequently further declining to 74.50 on absence of support.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.43.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 12.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	27 1/2d.	26 7/8d.
Forward	unquoted	unquoted

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 12.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-2 1/2) £7-1-2

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 12.

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent

4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Dec. 12. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.63)	5.62 3/4
New York on Bombay (37.27)	37.26
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 5/8)	0.92 1/2
London on Milan (61.00)	unquoted.
London on Shanghai (1-2 15/32)	1-2 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2)	1-2

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December at 71 and March 69 5/8. The market was quiet and inactive with unfavourable outside cables having somewhat discouraging effect on the market.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 12.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with December at 0.95. The market showed slight easiness to-day owing to the lack of support and commission house selling influenced by discouraging outside cables.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec. 12.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

METALS

Tin (£219 buyers £219 1/2 sellers. Easy.) £218 1/2 buyers £218 3/4 sellers. Steady.

Linseed (£16 7/8 buyers £16 15/16 sellers. Irregular) £16 15/16 buyers £17 sellers. Very steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£39 1/4) to £39 3/4) £39 1/4 to £39 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Dec. 12.

The following cable information was received at night from London:

"General selling America bought 18 per cent of offering."

JUTE.

New crop December January (£20 1/2 paid and value) £20 9/16 paid and value

Dunlop December (£24 1/4) £24

Lightning December (£22 1/4) £22

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/2

Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-0 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

RUBBER.

Spot (6 3/8 paid and sellers) 6 5/16 paid and buyers.

January March (6 7/16 paid and sellers) 6 3/8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay January December (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers

Linseed Calcutta January December (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 sellers.

Linseed La Plata December (£10 1/8 sellers) £10 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal December (£13 3/8 sellers) £13 3/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Dec. 12.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 14 1
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 15 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 15 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	6 15 3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	6 15 0
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	6 15 0
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	6 14 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Wheat January	4 9 0
Wheat May	4 8 3
Linseed May	6 15 0

The tone was steady.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 7/3/6; Lowest Rs. 7/3/1 1/2; Closing Rs. 7/3/4 1/2

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 7/6/3; Highest Rs. 7/6/10 1/2; Lowest Rs. 7/6; Closing Rs. 7/6/6.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 3/6; Highest Rs. 3/6/3; Lowest Rs. 3/5/7 1/2; Closing Rs. 3/6.

INCREASED EARNINGS ON RAILWAYS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11.

As the time is approaching for the preparation of rough estimates of the forthcoming general and Railway budgets Government's departments are busy interpreting the events as best as they can.

In the case of Railways, there seems a little chance of getting revenues as estimated for the current year, but steady increase recently in the earnings has given the hope that at least the earnings may approximate to those for the past year and the leeway of about three-quarters of a crore may be made up. This hope is shared by the various railway administrations who consider that trade movement would certainly not fall below last year's standard and that would be considered satisfactory in view of the prospects at present visualised.

In the meantime, various administrations have assured Government that the expenditure had been kept down to the minimum.

Stock Exchange Steady After Early Dullness

GILT-EDGEDS SLIGHTLY HIGHER AND INTERNATIONALS IRREGULAR

Further Decline In Silver Spot Price

WALL STREET QUIET BUT FAIRLY STEADY

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Stock Exchange was dullest owing to the Italio Abyssinian situation coupled with the approaching end of the account but improved slightly towards the close. Giltedged were unchanged to 1/8 higher. Internationals were irregular. oils were dull apart from Apex which substantially advanced on good development reports. Foreigners were quiet. Italians were nominally firm.

In commodities silver spot price fell further by 5/8 penny, copper and tin were again unsteady.

On exchanges franc further appreciated but business was quietest.

Wall Street was quiet but fairly steady following slight relaxation caused by recent silver chaos.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec. 12.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday, December 4, £97 3/4
Thursday, December 5, £97 3/4
Friday, December 6, £97 3/4
Monday, December 9, £97 5/8
Tuesday, December 10 £97 3/4
Wednesday, December 11 £97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 12. 3-30 p.m.

Very quiet conditions prevailed all round. There was no real selling pressure in evidence. Giltedged securities and Indian Loans were very steady. Internationals were dull and irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£86 7/8) £86 7/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 3/4) £107 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 3/4) £117 3/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 7/8) £115 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (23-3) 23-3

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (dol 4 1/2) dol 4 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 5 5/8) dol 5 5/8

Musical Industries (27-9) 27-9

Princhin Johnson (42-6) 41-9

Imperial Chemical (37-0) 37-0

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 8-10 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (114-10 1/2) 114-10 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£81) £81

Dunlop Rubber (38-0) 37-6

University Ordinary (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2

Ford Motors (34-7 1/2) 34-7 1/2

Cable Wires (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

British American Tobacco (117-6) 117-6

Camera A (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary 151-10 1/2) 151-10 1/2

P and O S N Company Dfd. (18-0) 18-0

Distillers (98-6) 98-0

Bred and Dyers (10-9) 10-9

British Celanese (14-0) 14-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3) 66-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (56-4 1/2) 56-4 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 8-0

Western Limited Ordinary (20-3) 20-3

Inter Nickels (45 1/2) 45

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0

Tata Iron and Steel (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec. 12.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (99) £99

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97) £97 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£116) £116

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£109) £109

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£111) £111

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1934-52 (£106) £106

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company £1 0) 21-0

Donaro Tea (40-0) 40-0

Empire of India Ceylon (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-6) 25-0

Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-6) 29-6

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (57-6) 58-1 1/2

Burma Corporation (11-3) 11-3

Rio Tintos (£19 3/4) £19 3/4

East Rand Proprietors (64-6) 64-6

Rand Mines (8 1/4) 8 1/4

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£14) £14

Goddar New (£11) £11

Moddar New (73-1 1/2) 73-1 1/2

Sub Nigel (£13 1/4) £13 1/4

Spring Mines Split Shares (44-7 1/2) 45-0

Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (41-3) 41-3

Anglo Iranian (68-9) 68-9

Burma Oil (82-6) 81-10 1/2

Mexican Eagle (5-9) 5-9

Shell Transport (80-7 1/2 80-7 1/2

Royal Dutch (£29) £28 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£51) £51

L M Ford (£17 3/4) £17 3/4

L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2

Southern Dutch (£21 1/2) £21 1/8

London Paris 5 per cent (£134) £134

London Board G Stock (£108 1/4) £108 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 12.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 55) dol 55 7/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27 7/8) dol 28

U S Steel Common (dol 46 1/4) dol 46 1/2

U S Steel Preference (dol 114 5/8) unquoted.

JAMIA MILLIA PRINCIPAL ARRIVES IN BOMBAY

Presidency Must Subscribe Quota Of Rs. 50,000 For Building Fund

Doctor Zakir Husain, the Principal of the Jamia Millia Islamia (National Muslim University) of Delhi and Professor Shafiqur Rehman have arrived in Bombay in connection with the collection of the Jamia Building Fund and to enlist permanent supporters of the Jamia.

FIVE LAKHS NEEDED.

A total of five lakhs, it appears, is needed to complete the buildings of the Jamia. Out of this 2 lakhs have been promised by the States, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government's contribution being 50 thousands. The remaining 3 lakhs have been divided among the provinces on the following basis:—

U. P. and Bihar ..... Rs. 50,000
Punjab, Delhi and N.W.F. P. ..... Rs. 50,000
Bengal, Assam and Burma ..... Rs. 50,000
Bombay and Sind ..... Rs. 50,000
C. P. and Madras ..... Rs. 50,000

The work of collection has proceeded very satisfactorily in the other provinces and some districts have even over-subscribed their quota. Delhi and U. P. have responded uncommonly well.

The work in the Bombay Presidency will now begin with collections in the city and judging from the interest that this City and Presidency have always taken in the matters of this great national educational institutions, it is hoped that the quota of Rs. 50,000 will soon be subscribed.

"HAMDARDANE JAMIA."

The authorities of the Jamia have adopted a very practical and democratic plan of putting the institution on a sound, financial basis and at the same time to interest as large a number of people as possible. A large number of "Hamdardane Jamia" (supporters of the Jamia) are being enlisted who will all pay a small amount regularly towards the funds of the Jamia. There are already some supporters of the Jamia in Bombay and the number is expected to swell now as a result of the visit of Dr. Zakir Husain who is staying at Jasim House, Colaba, with Doctor K. A. Hamid.

If you are a victim of Terrib'e Headaches take two "Yeast-Vite" Tablets and know the joy of Quick Relief!

If you are Jumpy, Nervy and Depressed, take two "Yeast-Vite" Tablets and notice how your Nerves are Calmed and Strengthened.

If your Stomach gives you Pain and your digestion is all wrong take two "Yeast-Vite" Tablets after meals and forget your Indigestion!

If you feel heavy and sluggish take two "Yeast-Vite" Tablets and face life with Zest and Pleasure!

If you are Tired, Weary and Exhausted take two "Yeast-Vite" Tablets and notice how your Energy and Vitality are renewed.

"Yeast-Vite" is Life!
"Yeast-Vite" is The Wonder Tonic of the age.

From All Retailers & Stores In Bottles of 20 Tablets, 50 Tablets and 100 Tablets.

WARNING

We cannot too strongly warn purchasers in India not to be misled by any so-called "Just-as good" imitations which are worthless and fraudulent. To ensure obtaining the only genuine "YEAST-VITE," see that you get the new-shaped bottle as illustrated, with the name "YEAST-VITE" stamped in the glass.

YEAST - VITE RELIEVES

NERVE PAINS	In 5/15 MINS.
HEADACHES	In 5/15 MINS.
LASSITUDE	In 10/20 MINS.
DEPRESSION	In 10/20 MINS.
"NERVES"	In 10/20 MINS.
INDIGESTION	In 15/30 MINS.
EXHAUSTION	In 15/30 MINS.
SLEEPLESSNESS	In 30/60 MINS.
RHEUMATISM	In 24 HOURS
CONSTIPATION	In 36 HOURS
IMPURE BLOOD	In 36 HOURS

No Cure-No Pay

Simply obtain a 20 tablet bottle of Irving's YEAST-VITE Tablets from any Stores. Take as directed, and if you are not thoroughly satisfied post the empty carton to us including the dealer's receipt, and your money will be refunded in full.

NOTE

LOOK FOR THIS SHAPED BOTTLE— AND ACCEPT NO OTHER

IRVING'S

Yeast-Vite

Agents for Bombay:—CAMA NORTON & CO., 23, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIAN

OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

WITH works at Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore, Jamshedpur, Cawnpore and Colombo for the production of Oxygen and Dissolved Acetylene, the Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd., is in a position adequately to meet Industry's total demands for Gases.

The Company compresses Industrial Gases of high purity and in conjunction with the British Oxygen Company, Ltd., London, retails the Rarer Gases.

All types of welding, metal cutting, brazing and lead-burning apparatus are stocked in the various works, and expert welders are available for the purposes of demonstration and tuition.

Your enquiries will receive immediate attention.

Works at:—
CALCUTTA.
(Oxygen)—138, Ballaghatta Road.
(Acetylene)—Belur Math. Howrah.
BOMBAY.
(Oxygen)—Byculla Bridge
(Acetylene)—Sewri.
LAHORE.
(Oxygen)—Grand Trunk Road.
JAMSHEDPUR
(Oxygen)—Tatanagar.
COLOMBO
(Oxygen)—Skinner's Road North.

Indian Provident Funds Society.

South Napier Road, KARACHI.
Tele. INDPROFUND. Est. 1930. P.B. No. 193.

Remarkable Progress

Membership	2,10,000
Reserve Fund	10,00,000
Deposit with Government	2,00,000
Claims paid in Marriage Fund & Family Relief Fund 1934-35	14,93,333

For further particulars apply to:—
DURGDAS B. ADVANI, Managing Director.

Little's Oriental Balm In Three Sizes

Annas Four As. Eight Re. One

To gain lasting relief from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, Backache, Neuralgia, Headaches, Earache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, Cramp and Muscular pains, use Little's Oriental Balm; this time-proved remedy will not fail you.

Made in India (Madras City) for Half a Century

LITTLE'S Oriental BALM

the World Renowned Relief for Aches and Pains

Drop Of 1-1/2 Dollars Per Bale In Cotton

Confusion Regarding Silver Policy And Uncertainty Pending Court Decisions

HEAVY FAR-EASTERN SELLING

Liquidation About Over And Statistical Position Very Strong

BOMBAY: December 12.

Heavy long liquidation mostly for Far-Eastern account, following the slump in Silver and uncertainty regarding the Supreme Court's decision, were chiefly responsible for a drop of 1-1/2 dollar per bale in New York cotton prices on Wednesday.

It is generally believed that bearish factors in the situation have been fully discounted. Long liquidation is about completed, and the statistical position of cotton is very strong.

Heavy drop in Silver and uncertainty regarding the Supreme Court's decision influenced extensive far Eastern selling in New York Cotton market on Wednesday and prices registered a decline of 1 1/2 dollars per bale.

It is believed that all bearish factors are well discounted and the statistical position of Cotton being strong. There is more disposition to buy on declines. The heavy drop in prices after the last Bureau report is mainly due to outside factors.

On Wednesday the New York Cotton futures market was weak on account of absence of any important buying and also by on long liquidation and Spinners selling futures.

The market opened at a decline of 4 points with March 11.37 but prices improved 5 points from the opening level and March was quoted 11.42, the highest level for the day during the first hour.

Later on there was extensive selling mostly on far. Eastern account which in the absence of any support resulted in a decline of 27 points from the highest level and March was quoted 11.15. Which was lowest closing price. The market closed at a net decline of 21 to 27 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 30 points at 11.80 C. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was weak on increased selling pressure and closed at a decline of 28 to 25 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 30 points at 11.65 C. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with March 6.36. There was trade calling, and local as well as Continental support with light hedge selling. Later on prices declined on straddle selling due to disappointing New York advices. There was some trade calling and the market closed unchanged to a rise of one point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed 2 points up at 6.57 d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. At the close January was quoted 5.89 March 5.76 and May 5.73.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton futures market was quiet. Sakels futures closed 1 to 4 points down with Spot Cotton 20 points down at 9.82. Uppers futures were one to two points lower with Spot Cotton 6 points higher at 7.77 d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry. Sakels futures closed 3 to 9 points up with January 16.61. Ashmouni futures closed 10 to 6 points higher with December 13.82.

SOUND POSITION.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—Heavy liquidation mostly for far-Eastern account, following the slump in Silver, was chiefly responsible for the sharp decline in New York. Trade conditions in America continue to improve and the retail sales over X'mas and the New Year are expected to surpass those of last season.

It is interesting to note that out of last season's carry-over of American, the U. S. A. stocks were 71 lakhs bales, and owing to the large Government holdings, only a small quantity of free Cotton was available. With consumption now running well ahead of last season, considerable inroads will have to be made into Government holdings. We again stress the soundness of the statistical position, as we believe the present setback is only temporary and provides a very good opportunity for entering the market.

(PRIVATE CABLES.)

N. Y. March highest 11.42 plus .01 (10-52 a.m.); Lowest 11.15—.26 (2-58 p.m.).

Liverpool March highest 6-35 plus .03; Lowest 6.31—.01.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Further complaints of unsatisfactory quality of current crop but markets overshadowed by silver and international developments.

New York—Think liquidation is completed Think it a good time to buy around present level.

New York—Decline caused by further liquidation incident to pending A. A. A. hearings and weakness in silver. Think market now decided healthier.

New York—Liquidation is continuing. Uncertainty with regard to future crop control has caused a bearish feeling. Basis easier. Indifferent demand. Think decline is only temporary. Advise purchases on weak spots.

New York—Confusion regarding silver policy and uncertainty pending Court decisions think overdone. Rather buy.

Messrs. E J. Schwabach & Co cable as under:

Indications are that bearish features in the situation seem to have been fully discounted as a result of the collapse of silver. Speculative liquidation is about completed. Statistical position is very strong. Much of the recent buying has been from the trade. Purchases around present levels or any further declines should be made.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson Liverpool have sent the following cable to Messrs. Breul and Co:

Cotton: Confidence shaken by Government selling and lack of definite knowledge of their future policy; would buy on declines but liquidate around 11.80 December New York at which price market meeting cotton.

(December price is at a premium of 7-8 points to January)

Copper: Overshadowed by silver but expect to right itself; would buy down; we feel position of copper justifies constructive action. £35-11-3.

Lead: If further sharp decline, commence purchases.

Rubber: Trade demand holding price but think present conditions may bring slight easiness. 6 3/8, 6 1/2, 6 5/8

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, December 11

January	11.36—26
March	11.15—26
May	11.06—25
July	10.92—31
October	10.70—27
Middling Spot ..	11.80—30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, December 11

December	11.45—28
January	11.38—28
March	11.15—25
Middling Spot ..	11.65—30

NEW YORK.
New York, December 11

New York 10-55 A.M.—	
January	....
March	11.42
May	11.30
New York Noon Call—	
January	....
March	11.36
May	11.25

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, December 11.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U S. ports	33,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1 000
Day's exports to the continent.	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, December 11.

December	6.35
January	6.35+01
February	6.33+01
March	6.33+01
April	6.31+01
May	6.29+01
June	6.26
July	6.24
August	6.17
September	6.11
October	6.05
November	6.01—01
Middling Spot ..	6.57+02
To-day's 10-12- A. M. Quotations	
January	6.37
March	6.35

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec 12

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Dec May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec 1936
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271 7/8
Banks selling T T 269 7/8
Banks buying T T 267 3/8
PARIS
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 81 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN
Banks selling D D 90 1/2

DECLINE IN N. Y. SILVER

New York, Dec. 11.

Spot silver prices were again reduced by 1 cent. to 62 3/4 cents.

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.92 5/8 11th instant
Hongkong/London 1/4 1/2 12th instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 3/8 12th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 12th instant
Java/London 7.23 12th instant
London/Paris 74.57 11th instant
London/Belgium 29.24 1/2 11th instant
London/Switzerland 15.19 1/2 11th instant
London/Berlin 12.24 1/2 11th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 11th instant
London/New York 4.92 9/16 11th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.27 11th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm
Gold £7-1-0 10th instant £7-1-2 1/2 11th instant
Silver London Ready nil on 10th instant 27 1/2 11th instant
Silver London Forward nil on 10th instant nil on 11th instant
Silver New York Ready 64 10th instant 63 11th instant
London discounts 3 mos 11/16 per cent 10th instant 11/16 per cent 11th instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 10th instant 3/4 per cent 11th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London December 11

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent..	71-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent, 1948 or later	86-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	97-3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	86-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	107-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	106-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/69	117-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	115-7/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	97-1/2
National Bank of India ..	43
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	9-3/4
	Nominal

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, December 11

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 11/16 per cent to 11/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent

LINSEED OILS.
London, December 11.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt: Dec. sellers 25/3
Linseed Oils naked London per cwt.: Jan./Feb. sellers 25/6

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, December 11.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)..	5.77
Fine (Good Staple) ..	5.92
Superfine (Good Staple ..	6.07
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.91
Superfine (No.1 Staple) ..	6.06
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	6.21
Bengal—	
Good	4.41
Fully Good	4.51
Fine	4.63
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.51
Fine	4.63
Superfine	4.75

BETTER TRADING IN U.S.A.

Period Of High Prices And Full Consumption

The following is the proposed foreward to the Schwaback commodity review:—

Those of our readers who have noted our forewords for a long period must know we have consistently pointed out that ever increasing stocks of Gold and Silver in the world coupled with ever increasing population with the fair presumption that no Government can bottle up its Gold for ever but must sooner or later use it for trade all point to the decreased purchasing power of Gold, with the increase in consumption of all commodities hence possibly higher prices for commodities than at present look probable. For this reason we continue to warn our friends against taking too confident a view that prices have reached an excessive value for experience has or should have taught us that prices in all markets go higher or lower than facts justify.

MONEY CIRCULATION.

We have all seen a long period of low prices and acute depression we are due for a long period of high prices and full consumption. Governments are spending and population will increase expenditure as more money circulates.

To confirm our recent statements of better trade in U.S.A. We quote from the Federal Reserve Bulletin the official organ of the Federal Reserve system which declares after investigation of every important business activity in the country that the U.S.A. is enjoying the most substantial economic recovery since the depression with every sign that prosperity will be continued. Our oft repeated view that the Commodity markets in U.S.A. are the best and safest for all commitments continues fully justified.

GOLD STOCKS.

The monetary stock of gold in U.S.A. now touches the 10,000,000,000 dollar mark a hoard never before nearly equalled as it represents about 45 per cent of the entire monetary stocks of 50 countries, France and Britain have between them 6,500,000,000 dollars worth of gold valued on the same basis as American stocks. Opinion in U.S.A. takes the view that the stock of gold makes the excess reserves of credit fantastically large and price inflation can hardly be preented, yet the dollar on its own worth can hardly decline compared with other currencies. Therefore except for inevitable fluctuations and setbacks which must and always will occur in every market, we see no indication of declining prices in commodities for a long period and if Nature does not grant full world crops next year the level of commodity prices may soar and it will pay every interest to forget recent years of miserable and depressed commodity values.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

December 71 1/2d
March 70d.
May 70d

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, December 11

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels: Jan./Feb. sellers 27/9.
Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels Jan./Feb. sellers 27/1-1/2
Wheat South Australian Parcels Dec sellers 28/3

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London December 11

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta
Dec./Jan Nominal per cwt. 6/9
C & F Bombay:—
Dec /Jan. Nominal per cwt. 6/6.
C & F Karachi :—
Dec./Jan. Nominal per cwt. 6/6.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, December 11

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6-3/8.

SEEDS.
London, December 11

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton:: Dec. sellers £10-2-6.
Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton: Dec./Jan. sellers £12-0-0
Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton: Dec./Jan. sellers £12-12-0.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c.i.f. ton Dec./Jan. sellers £13-5-0.
Castorseeds Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton. Dec./Jan. sellers £13-5-0.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, December 11.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 6 3/8 sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, December 11

T. T. London on :—	
New York closing rate..	4.92-9/16
Paris	74.57
Berlin	12.24-1/2
Madrid	35.97
Amsterdam	7.27
Brussels	29.24-1/2
Milan	....
Berne	15.19-1/2
Prague	118.75

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec 12

The local silver market was weak today and there were all sellers at fixed minimum prices. The gold market was very steady with an improved demand.

It is believed that the Board of the Bullion Exchange is seeking legal opinion to adopt measures with a view to get over the crisis. There will be a meeting to-morrow to consider the situation.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	58 8 0
Magsar delivery	58 8 0
Posh delivery	58 11 0
Ready gold	34 15 0
Magsar delivery	34 15 0
Posh delivery	34 14 6

LONDON SILVER.
London, December 11

Market	Steady.
Spot	27-1/2
Forward	Unquoted

LONDON GOLD.
London Dec. 11

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7-1-2-1/2

LONDON METALS.
London, December 11

	£
Copper Braziers	40-1/4
Yellow Metal	40-5/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	14-5/8
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge ..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F. O. B.	218-1/4

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Dec. 11.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.,	38
Electric Bond 5 dolls. Pfd.	65
Amr. Water Works 6 p.c. Pfd.	93
Consolidated Gas	32
Western Union Telg.	73
Radio Corp.	12
New York Central	28
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	17
Bethelehem Steel	48
United States Steel	47
American Smelting	59
Int. Nickel of Canada	44¼
Sun Life of Canada	445
Amr. Celanese	28
Anaconda Copper Mining	28
Cerro de Pasco Copper	56
General Motor	56
Socony	14
National Dairy	20
Chase Bank	40
National City Bank	39
American Radiator	23

Severe break silver Montreal: market outlook uncertain.

Total Business: 2 million.

SEVERE DROP IN MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Dec. 11.

December	53.55—2.95
March	50.05—5.00
May	50.05—5.00

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Dec 12

The local share bazar remained closed for forward business on account of settlement. In the cash section there was scattered business and prices do not show any important change. The securities market was steady with 3 1/2 per cent quoted at Rs. 96/6 while the next settlement was quoted at Rs. 96/4.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec 12

Broach A/M 1936 opening 219 1/2; highest 222; lowest 219 1/2; closing 221
Oomra D/J opening 203 1/4; highest 203 1/2; lowest 202 1/2; closing 202 1/2
Oomra March opening 200 1/4; highest 201 1/2; lowest 200 1/4; closing 200 1/2
Bengal D/J opening 149 1/4; highest 150 1/2; lowest 149 1/2; closing 149 1/2
Bengal March opening 149; highest 150 1/4; lowest 149; closing 149
Tejimandi for Broach A/Ma 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 17 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-35) Rs. 4 3/4

JALNA MARKET

Jalna, Dec 11

Kapur arrivals carts 600. Sold at Rs. 28. Teelseed arrivals 25 bags. Cotton seed dull. Absence of buyers. Cottonseed stock 7000 bags. Arrivals increasing.

	Rs. a. p.
Cottonseed	6 8 0
Linseed	15 0 0
Castorseed	15 0 0
Kardi	10 12 0
Tuver Dal	13 8 0
Teelseed	20 8 0
Teelseed red	22 12 0
Kulthi	5 12 0
Bajri	9 0 0

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, December 11

F. G. F SAKELLARIDIS	
December 1935 ..	9.42
January 1936 ..	9.22
March 1936	8.92
May 1936	8.68
July 1936	8.53
October 1936	8.43
November 1936 ..	8.21
F. G. F. Spot	9.82

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec 12

3 1/2 per cent G P N 96/6
3 per cent 1941 103/10
3 per cent 1951/54 101/13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/53 105/9
4 per cent 1943 108/9
4 per cent 1960/70 110/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116/1
5 per cent 1939/44 109/8
5 per cent 1940/43 110/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/13

TAX-FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 121/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 106
4 per cent M Deb 1974 104/12
5 per cent M Deb 1939 114/8
6 per cent M Deb. 1954 127/8
6 per cent K P T 1936 127/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/3 and improved to Rs. 96/6. Next settlement quotes 3 annas lower.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Dec 12

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £86 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 106 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 113 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 102 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan new 98 7/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 86 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 107 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106 1/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 10th December 10,042 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 375,089 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 236,620 bales
Increase 138,469 bales

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: January 142 March 159 May 160 July 164 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/2

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 218 Liverpool May 1936 6.17 Rs. 50 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 218 New York May 11.06 Rs. 32 at Cross Rate 4.92 1/2

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Dec 12

Java ready	13 10 6
N D shipment	3 14 3
J M shipment	4 2 0
Kesar ready	14 3 0
Saraya ready	14 1 0
Java Spot	F. 4.20

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York Dec 11

March 2.06
May 2.10
July 2.14—01
September 2.19—

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Dec 12

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £35-2-6
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £35-3-9
Standard Copper 3 months (£35-10-0
Electrolytic copper £39-15-0
New York market—
Blue Eagle 9 1/3 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 5/8 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 33-6-0
Copper Sheets Rs. 37-12-0
Tone: Steady.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of December 12.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .074 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.2 decrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 66.9 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 82.6 degrees (4.1 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 67.6 degrees (1.0 below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED DECEMBER 12

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.19 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.00 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday, the 11th December 1935, tenders to the amount of £9,500,000 at 1s. 6-1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 11 per cent.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 18th December 1935 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended the 6th December 1935 was £1,000,000.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 12

Following a decline of 26 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 218 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 217/4 on nervous unloading. Later on there was improved buying and prices advanced to Rs. 218/4 but renewed selling again depressed prices to Rs. 217-12. At the moment the market is under the influence of slump in silver market and operators are awaiting the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 12 points but it opened 11 points down. In the local market there was scattered buying and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 218/4. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	218 0 0
Oomra D/J.	199 8 0
Oomra March	198 0 0
Bengal D/J.	149 8 0
Bengal March	148 12 0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 12.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	3,817	39,757
Central India	1,449	22,578
Barsi and Nagar	950	19,550
Hyderabad-Gaorani	44	3,614
Berar	1,702	26,506
Central Provinces	743	8,174
Total Oomras	8,705	119,174
Dholera	185	10,740
N.-W. Provinces	1,140	34,329
Rajputana	388	23,785
Sind-Punjab	4,021	102,342
Broach	...	3,171
Coompta and Dharwar	172	7,012
Westerns-Northerns	148	9,789
Cocoanada	...	30
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	6,299
Persian	...	8
American	...	5,358
Egyptian and African	186	67,563
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	14,945	390,894

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 5th Dec.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	3,795	72,429
Japan and China	6,922	184,351
Coast Ports	...	8,105
Up-country by Rail	...	196,658
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	29,581
Total	10,717	491,604

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	—	164
Bengal Fine	...	161
C.P. 1. Fine	205/206	227
C.P. 2 Fine	202/205	218
Arvi Fine	...	219
Ellichpur Fine	...	212
Berar Fine	195/198	210
Khamgaon Fine	...	211
Mulkapur Fine	...	207
Khandesh Fine	190/193	202
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	200
Burwah Sanavad Fine	198/200	212
Mathia Fine	...	194
Punjab/American	...	243/248
Sindh-American	...	243/248
Cambodia	289/288	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	253/256	...
Compta Good	258/263	...
Westerns	236/243	...
Kampala	363/365	...
Busoga	360/362	...
Jinja	343/346	...
New Manza	330/333	...

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Dec. 12.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG
M.G. Bengal	...	164	160	157
U.P.	...	164	160	157
Punjab	...	164	160	157
Oomra No. 3	217	213	209	205
C.P. No. 1	231	227	223	219
C.P. No. 2	223	219	215	211

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Dec. 12.

51 Bombay and Co. Pandurkodu 218
100 G G Kesha and Co. Karmala 2 on
94 G G Kesha and Co. Nandarbar 200 1/2
140 B. Mavji Muttra 12 1/2 on
93 Anandilal Poddar Jalgaon 3 on
99 B. Mavji Wun 25 on
51 Langli and Co. Amraoti 207 1/2
100 Gokaldas Dossa Khana 17 on
50 Damji Kalyanji Aligarh 17 on
50 B. Mavji Kasganj 168 1/4
73 Langli and Co. Hansi 13 on

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Dec. 12.

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,659
Linseed	881
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	245
Gingellyseed	1,311
Groundnuts	17,562
Castorseed	890
Rice	2,923
Myrabollams	3,557
Cottonseed	6,204
Mowraseed	473
Gram	927
Joowar	58
Maize	134
Barley	2,278
Bajree	2,157
	Tons.
Coal	2,034

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 11-12-35	4992000	3119000
Receipts Yesterday 11-12-35	83000	11000
Exports to date 11-12-35	2828000	2115000
Stock at Ports 6-12-35	2896000	3124000
Stock Interior Towns 6-12-35	1358000	1938000
Stock at Liverpool 6-12-35	566000	900000
Visible Supply 6-12-35	6911000	6852000
Quantity in sight 6-12-35	3285000	5463000
Quantity out of sight 6-12-35	4460000	3922000

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net-work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1935

Lancashire Pleads For Reduction In Duty

"TREMENDOUS DECLINE IN U. K. TRADE"

Fazal Rahimtoola Puts Posers To Delegation Leader

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A strong plea for the reduction in the 25 per cent. duty on United Kingdom textile goods was made by Mr. Angus D. Campbell, Chairman of the United Kingdom Delegation, at the opening of the oral examination of witnesses by the Board.

The Special Tariff Board, consisting of Sir Alexander Murray, President; Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Dewan Bahadur Ramaswamy Mudaliar, commenced its sittings to-day at the Development Department Buildings, Bombay.

Mr. C. M. Ker, Secretary to the Board and Rai Saheb H. Mukherjee, Technical Advisor to the Board, were also present.

Searching Cross Exam.

A searching examination of Mr. Angus Campbell for more than an hour was conducted by Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, a Member of the Board. At several points the Leader of the Lancashire Delegation, who was helped by Messrs. Streat and Clegg, was unable to make himself clearly understood.

Sir Joseph Kay, President of the Bombay Millowners' Association, Messrs. V. N. Chandavarkar, S. T. Saklatwalla, Maloney and Stone from Bombay and Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and several other millowners were present during the examination of the Lancashire Delegation.

Two or three Japanese representatives were also present.

LANCASHIRE'S CASE

In the course of his evidence in chief Mr. Campbell said:—

We have had a full opportunity, which we much appreciate, of studying the cases of the Indian Millowners, and I would say quite plainly that they have not disturbed our convictions regarding the validity of our case for a substantial reduction in duties.

Surely nobody can deny that the tremendous decline in our trade, coupled with the corresponding increases in Indian production since the present duties operated on our goods, constitutes a strong 'prima facie' case in our favour. The duties entirely prevent us from stemming the decline in our trade, notwithstanding increased consumption, and the Millowners fail to bring forward and prove any other cause of the present situation than the high duties.

The figures speak for themselves. In the year 1929-30 piece goods imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 1,248 million yards; in the year 1934-35 they had dropped to 562 million, a decrease in five years of no less than 55 per cent.

The facts as to the present year make the situation more rather than less serious from a United Kingdom point of view. Notwithstanding a slight but admitted improvement in conditions in India, United Kingdom imports are declining rapidly, even compared with last year's low levels. In the first seven months this year they have dropped to a level which for a full year would bring the annual figures to below 500 million yards.

What Figures Prove

We recognise that the Boycott in 1930 and Japanese competition played an important part in the fall of our imports during the earlier years of this period. What we think the figures prove is that when conditions improved, the heavy duties entirely prevented us making any substantial recovery from these misfortunes, and now the crippling effect of the duty is patently forcing our trade down to smaller and smaller volume.

As to the effect of the duties from an Indian standpoint, I call your attention to the sharp accentuation of the upward trend of Indian mill production since 1931. There has been, as the graph shows, a steadily rising line, except for strike periods, for some time. Suddenly, in 1931, the rise becomes precipitate. This year's official figures show it is still rising, even more steeply. Is not this a significant comment on our claim that more than adequate protection has been given to the Indian mills?

I should like briefly to examine the Millowners' Cases and contrast them with ours.

The samples handed in to the Tariff Board by the Millowners seem to me to reflect their real opinions perhaps better than their text. The samples are mainly made from counts of 40s. and over. This rather suggests they do not deny their ability to deal with United Kingdom competition in lower counts.

As to the fair selling prices quoted for these goods made from 40s. counts and over—what we would call medium fine goods—I would like to ask how it is that certain Indian mills have successfully produced these goods if anything like the margins claimed between their prices and the prices of United Kingdom goods existed in reality.

India is achieving steady development in the production of these goods, and to give special and heavy protection for them would only cause a premature and artificial development of plant before the necessary technical experience had been gained. The fact is that progress made gradually against reasonable competition is a far greater asset to the country as a whole than unduly rapid development.

Weighty Support

Very weighty support in substantiation of the claim we make that the price comparisons handed in by us are thoroughly representative, may be found by comparing our price quotations with a graph showing the imports into India of United Kingdom piece goods by separate categories. In those types of goods where our comparative price quotations show that the Indian mills can in many cases sell below United Kingdom figures even before duty is paid, it will generally be found that the line on the chart representing United Kingdom imports shows a steep decline. In cases where the price margins handed in by us are less, the line of decline is less steep.

The same cannot be said of the price comparisons handed in by the Indian Millowners. They have little or no relation to the trade statistics, which justifies us in regarding them as less representative of the real situation than our own.

The financial results of the Indian industry have a certain amount of bearing on this Inquiry, and no doubt cases can be quoted against us showing the losses made by certain mills. We ask the Tariff Board to give equal weight to cases where profits have been made.

We think in general it will be found that losses have occurred more in mills that have been concerned in the production of goods involved in internal competition and Japanese competition, whilst those making the finer styles such as United Kingdom has been importing have frequently shown profits.

The Millowners' cases pay a lot of attention to their costs of production and the various burdens they have to bear, whilst our argument concentrates very largely on selling prices

Their Chief Concern

What concerns us as competitors in the price which we have to meet on the market, and we refuse to believe that in general United Kingdom competition has been causing Indian mills to take unprofitable prices in the last six months, to go no further back.

The intensification of the decline in United Kingdom imports, which are 13 per cent. less in the last six months than in the same period the year before, by itself answers this question. If Indian selling prices have not been fair selling prices during that period, it is certainly no fault of United Kingdom competition.

If it were generally true that Indian mills were not realising fair margins, which I do not admit, the retention of a 25 per cent. duty on United Kingdom goods would be no cure for it. The only cure the Indian mills could find would be a solution of the problem of the internal competition from which they suffer.

The fact is that not merely India, but the leading manufacturing countries of the world, have too much productive plant in cotton textiles, and I am sure that many Indian Millowners must heartily wish that something could be done to put a moderate check on the too-rapid development of productive capacity in India, so that the plant in existence could have a breathing space to get out to a profit making basis, instead of being repeatedly in difficulties with renewed outbursts of internal competition.

Hasty Conclusion.

I am of opinion that it is easy to jump to hasty conclusions as to the consequences of a reduction in the duties on United Kingdom imports, but the question merits rather weightier consideration. There is, for instance, no ground to assume that it would lead to a flood of low-priced goods. Conditions in the United Kingdom rule out the possibility of abnormally low prices. If some United Kingdom lines came back in moderate quantities on the market, they would set standards of price and quality which should improve conditions as regards the margins obtainable by the Indian mills.

We appreciate the difficulty which faces the Tariff Board of determining precisely the level of duty necessary to equate the two price levels. The Board has a great deal of evidence before it from all sources, including ourselves, and although the task of examining and checking it will be laborious, we think there will eventually emerge reliable data as to the margins which exist. We fear it is inevitable, owing to the immense variation of texture in cotton fabrics, that these margins when ascertained will be found to vary considerably, even between different styles in the same broad categories.

Inevitability Of Average Figure

This being the case, the final solution can only represent something in the nature of an average, fixed with due regard to the factors of which the existence is proved. We are prepared to accept the inevitability of an average figure, although it may weigh more against us than for

(Continued on page 9, col. 1.)

Principal Mackenzie of Wilson College presided at the 4th annual social of the Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona, on 6th inst. Photo shows, left to right, Mr. Tayyab N. Shaikh(Jt. general secretary), Dr. Mackenzie, Principal K. M. Khadye, and Prof. V. K. Joag.

Our Baroda Letter

FACILITIES FOR HARIJAN STUDENTS

Two Scholarships Reserved For Those Studying Outside State

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Dec. 10

At the annual social gathering of the Gujerati Sahitya Sabha, held last evening, the Jyoti Vyayam Mandal of Baroda, mainly composed of girls of Maharani Girls' High School, carried out a successful programme of garbas and dialogue. The compositions of Mr. Sunderlal T Parikh especially, the garba of the Diamond Jubilee, were very interesting and the clear musical tone of Smt. Manjulaben Choksi added to its literary and artistic details.

The Anavil Young Cricket Club inflicted a defeat of an innings and 20 runs, playing with the Bajwada Cricket team on Sunday last Mr. Sumant Desai's bowling proved deadly, capturing in one innings 7 wickets for 6 runs.

FOR HARIJAN STUDENTS.

His Highness the Maharaja has recently issued orders removing restrictions, imposed at present in the distribution of scholarships to Harijan state students studying in colleges, by declaring them open to those studying outside state in duly recognised institutions. Out of eight-two were now specially reserved for students studying outside the State. His Highness has laid special stress on the fact that the number should not be reduced, even if the students studying in Baroda College is increased.

In commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee, the organisers of the Arya Kumar Mahasabha have resolved to erect a College building.

ANOTHER GIRLS SCHOOL FOR BARODA?

Gaekwar On Increasing Number Of Students

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, December 12.

The Maharaja Gaekwar in distributing the prize to the girls of the Maharani High School stated that as a sequel to the increase in numbers, another girls' high school was essential and expressed the hope for its early establishment. He stated men and women are indispensable friends to each other and both should advance together. He urged for rational freedom for women through right type of training.

Concluding the Maharaja wished success in life to the students.

Miss Nedham, principal, offered hearty congratulations to His Highness on the eve of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. After describing the progress of the institution, she urged the need for enlarged accommodation and playing space.

During the last three years the number of students increased from 717 to 942. Students' activities in Baroda took an organised form through the establishment of the Students' Union for discussing their own problems.

Inter-collegiate sports started to-day ending on the 15th December when the Maharaja will distribute the prizes.

CHINTAMANI AND REFORMS

"Leader" Denies "Pioneer" Report About His "Sudden Conversion"

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

A controversy has arisen regarding the views of Mr. Chintmani on the new constitution.

Mr. Chintamani is reported to have said as follows in his lecture at Vizagapatam about the White Paper:

"Examined as a whole, however, the scheme carried India far on the road to self-Government and to a point which in the early days was not dreamt of."

This report was published by the "Hindu" and the "Hindustan Times."

The "Pioneer" came out with an editorial entitled "Sudden Conversion" and a cartoon of Mr. Chintamani

The "Leader" now editorially denies this report.

PLIGHT OF SHUKLA IN SIWAN JAIL

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Dec. 12.

The miserable plight of Mr. Vidyabhusain Shukla who is interned at Siwan under the Public Safety Act was brought to the notice of Sri Krishna Sinha, President, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee when the latter visited him at his place of domicile at Siwan during the course of his tour.

It will be recalled, Mr. Vidyabhushan Shukla was at first an accused in the Delhi Conspiracy Case. Later, he was confined to jail under Regulation of 1818 and only recently released but interned at Siwan under the Bihar Public Safety Act.

It is understood, he sought permission of the local Government to visit Benares to meet Pandit Malaviya to seek his assistance to prosecute his studies for a Ph.D. of the Hindu University but permission has been refused.

Mr. Shukla is not given any allowance by the Government though his movements are so restricted that he cannot earn his living at the place he is domiciled.

New Daily For Baroda

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Dec. 11.

"Pratap Daily News," a new Gujarati daily newspaper will begin publication from December 19.

Dr. Syed Mustaballi delivered an interesting and humorous discourse on "Life after Death" yesterday, Maharaja Gaekwar presiding. The lecturer described "Moksha," "Nirvana" and other stages of life after death according to important world religions.

The Diamond Jubilee Fund subscriptions total five lakhs.

Silver Situation Still Worsens

CHINA'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR SLUMP

Change In Currency Policy Causes World-Wide Break

BOMBAY: Thursday.

The grave turn taken by the Silver situation is growing worse.

The present difficulties in the Silver Market are mainly and, in fact, solely due to the action of the Chinese Government in changing their currency policy.

This fact is now fully realised and foreign cables received today fully justify our interpretation.

A Special Cable from New York states that the U S. Treasury has turned down China's offer to sell 250 million ounces, the proceeds to be used for a new scheme of managed paper currency.

The key to the situation lies with the U. S. Treasury, which is reconsidering its policy, and it is advisable to keep off the market at present.

No Business

Yesterday London Spot Silver prices were fixed 1-1/4d. down at 27-1/2d. and there being no buyer in forward, London brokers failed to fix any price as they were unable to put through any business.

The U.S. Treasury further reduced its buying price by one cent to 62-3/4 cents and is reported to have bought a small quantity from American sellers.

The Montreal Silver futures market registered a severe break of 295 to 500 points with December 53.55; March 50.05 and May 50.05. Heavy discounts of distant deliveries are a clear indication of the prospective situation.

In the local market, last night, a prominent Bear Operator covered his short sales and prices advanced to Rs. 61-8, but this morning prices again eased off to the fixed level of Rs. 58-8 as foreign advices were bearish.

Better To Keep Off.

It is interesting to note that with March and May options selling at 50.00 in the Montreal Silver market, the local prices are slightly below Rs. 50 per 100 tolas.

We see no encouraging factor in the situation and think it advisable for operators to take no interest in the market.

The market is entirely at the mercy of the U.S. Treasury, and in view of changed policy of the Chinese Government, the U. S. Treasury must reconsider the situation 'vis-a-vis' the new and dramatic developments.

Local Situation

The local situation is rendered more anxious as those who invested large amounts just to earn interest find themselves in the worst plight.

They have ready stocks and prices of their forward hedge sales are fixed by the Board. Thus forward prices can not go below the fixed minimum.

Even the London situation is serious as London Brokers have extensive forward purchases on behalf of their clients which they are unable to liquidate as there is no buyer in forward.

Yesterday spot silver prices were fixed only after a token sale of about 450 Bars and America refused to buy further.

No Hope Of Recovery

Thus the Silver confusion is worst confounded and there is no hope of any recovery. On the contrary if the U. S. Treasury decides to stop buying, prices will have to reach considerably lower levels as there is no buyer of silver to-day in the world. The outlook is discouraging and there exists no reason for any improvement.

The local market is in a dilemma and the fixing of minimum prices is bound to have disastrous effect on investors.

U. S. DECLINES CHINA'S OFFER

(SPECIAL CABLE TO 'CHRONICLE')

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

It is rumoured that China this week offered to sell the American Treasury 250 million ounces of Nationalised Silver for gold or dollar exchange.

China proposes using the proceeds for a new scheme of managed paper currency. But the offer was refused.

HAVOC IN LONDON MARKET

America's Action Counter-Move Against China

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, December 11.

Silver in America continued to play havoc in London market, forcing it to abandon the custom of fixing price only when all the transactions could be arranged at one level.

The amount of spot offered is estimated at 6,000,000 ounces, but the American Treasury is only prepared to buy 4,50,000 ounces, The sellers were all treated on a 'pro-rata' basis.

Forward offerings were very small since they were early to clear and there was hardly a chance. Forward quotation will be fixed, but it is understood the quantity of forward orders will be converted into spot sales.

The belief is growing in city circles that the American Treasury's action is a definite countermove, against the recent decision of the Chinese Government to demonitise silver, which frustrates America's proclaimed aim to raise the purchasing power of the silver, countries. Therefore it is regarded as significant that the United State's Senator Thomas wholeheartedly consented to change the policy which can only depress the International price level of the commodity dearest to his heart.

LINSEED OIL DUTY GOOD FOR INDIA

NEW DELHI, Dec 12

"Its all to the good," sums up the opinion here on the London report that the import duty on linseed oil has been raised from 70 shs. to 100 shs. India enjoys free entry into Britain for linseed and linseed oil, so that the higher duty on foreign imports might prove beneficial to India.

At present India does not export linseed oil to England, but the demand for Indian linseed may swell as a result of protection to home producers of oil in Britain. Linseed oil in India is not produced or exported in bulk, and partly for that reason is unable to compete in the British market.

At any rate the British action is likely to be helpful to India though the extent of the benefit cannot be estimated. A. P.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.